

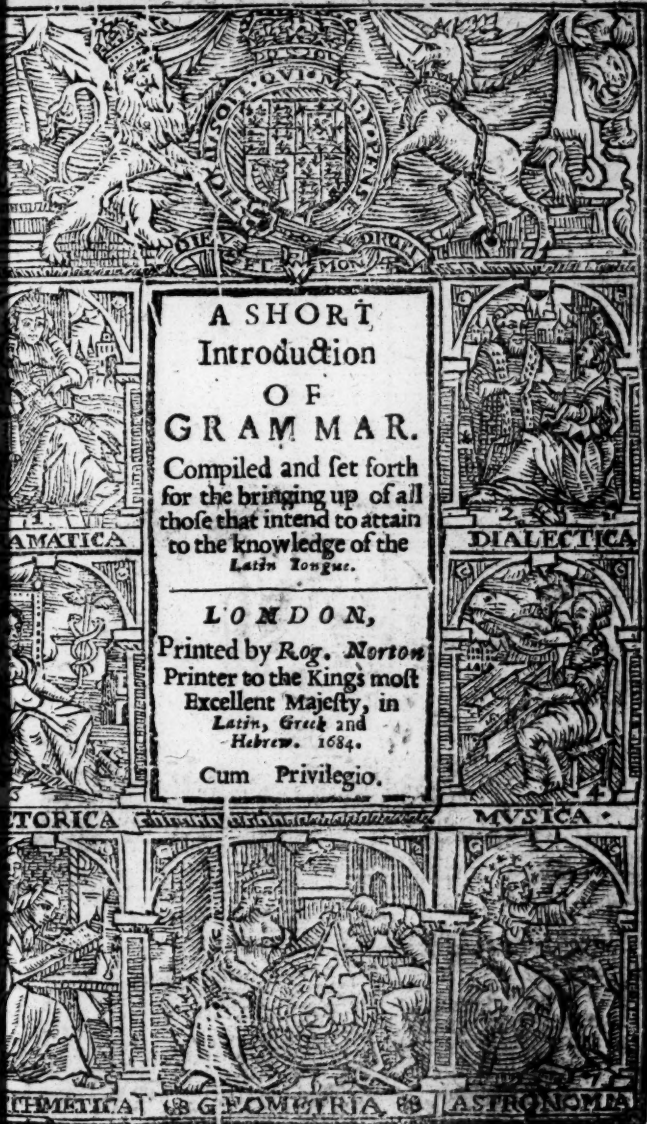
1644
A SHORT
Introduction
OF
GRAMMAR.

Compiled and set forth
for the bringing up of all
those that intend to attain
to the knowledge of the
Latin Tongue.

LONDON,

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Hebrew. 1684.

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Latin Tongue K



TO THE READER:



I exhort every man to the learning of Grammar that intendeth to attain to the understanding of the tongues, (wherein is contained a great treasure of wisdom and knowledge) it would seem much vain and little needful; for so much as it is to be known, that nothing can surely be ended whose beginning is either feeble or faulty; and no building be perfect whenas the foundation and ground-work is ready fall, and unable to uphold the burden of the frame. Wherefore it is better for the thing it self, and more profitable for the learner to understand how he may best come to that which he ought most necessarily to have; and to learn the plainest way of obtaining that which shall be his best and certainest guide, both of reading and speaking, and to fall in doubt of the goodness and necessity thereof: which I doubt whether he shall more lament that lacketh, or esteem that hath it: and whether he shall oftner stumble at trifles, and be deceived in light matters, when he hath it not; or judge truly and wisely of divers weighty things when he hath it. The which hath seemed to many very hard to compass aforesaid, because that they who possessed this art of teaching Grammar, did teach divers Grammars, and not one: and if by chance they taught one Grammar, yet they did it diversly, and so could not do it all best; because there is but one fitness, not only in every thing, but also in the manner of every thing.

As for the diversity of Grammars, it is well and profitably taken away by the Kings Majesties wisdom; who foreseeing the inconvenience, and favourably providing the remedy, caused one kind of Grammar by sundry learned men to be diligently drawn, and so to be set out only: every where to be taught for the use of learners, and for avoiding the hurt in changing of School-masters.

The variety of teaching is divers yet, and always will be, for that every School-master liketh that he knoweth, and seeth not the use of that he knoweth not, and therefore judgeth that the most sufficient way, which he seeth to be the readiest mean, and perfectest kind, to bring a learner to have a thorough knowledge therein.

Wherefore it is not amiss, if one seeing by tryal an easier and readier way than the common sort of teachers do, would say what he hath proved, and of the commodity allowed: that others not knowing the same, might by experience prove the like, and then by proof reasonably judge the like: not hereby excluding the better way when it is found: but in the mean season forbidding the worse.

The first and chiefest point is, that the diligent Master make not the Scholar hast too much, but that he in continuance and diligence of teaching, make him to rehearse so, that while he hath perfectly that which is behind, he suffer him not to go forward: for this passing shall

TO THE READER.

overthroweth and hurteth a great sort of wits, and casteth them in an amazement, when they know not how they shall either go forward or backward; but stick fast, as one plunged and cannot tell what to do of which way to turn him: and then the Master thinketh the Scholar to be a dullard: and the Scholar thinketh the thing to be uneasie, and too hard for his wit: and the one hath an evil opinion of the other, which oftentimes it is neither, but in the kind of teaching. Wherefore the best and chiefest point thoroughly to be kept, is, that the Scholar be in mind so perfectly that which he hath learned, and understand it, that not only it be not a stop for him, but also a light and help unto reason that followeth. This shall be the Masters ease, and the child encouraging: when the one shall see his labour take good effect, and thereby in teaching be less tormented, and the other shall think the thing the easier, and so with more gladness be ready to go about the same.

In going forward, let him have of every declension of Nouns and conjugation of Verbs, so many several examples, as they pass the that it may seem to the School-master, no word in the Latin tongue to be so hard for that part, as the Scholar shall not be able praised to get into the forming thereof. And surely the multitude of examples (if the easiest and commonest be taken first, and so come to the stranger and harder) must needs bring this profit withal, that the Scholar shall best understand, and soonest conceive the reason of the rules, and best be acquainted with the fashion of the tongue. Where it is profitable, not only that he can orderly decline his Noun and Verb; but every way, forward, backward, by cases, by persons; the neither case of Noun, nor person of Verb can be required, that cannot without stop or study tell. And untill this time I count not the Scholar perfect, nor ready to go any further till he hath this already learned.

This when he can perfectly do, and hath learned every part: not by rote, but by reason, and is more cunning in the understanding of the thing, than in rehearsing of the words (which is not past a quarter of a years diligence, or very little more to a painful and diligent man, the Scholar have a mean wit) then let him pass to the Concordes, know the agreement of parts among themselves, with like way of diligence as is afore-described.

Where in plain and sundry examples, and continual rehearsal of things learned, and especially the daily declining of a Verb, and turning him into all fashions, shall make the great and heavy labour so easy and so pleasurable for the framing of sentences, that it will be rather delight unto them, that they be able to do well, than pain in searching of an unused, and unacquainted thing.

When these Concordes be well known unto them (an easie and pleasant pain, if the fore-grounds be well and thoroughly beaten in) then

TO THE READER.

them not continue in learning of the rules orderly, as they ly in their Syntax, but rather learn some pretty book, wherein is contained not on- ly the eloquence of the tongue, but also a good plain lesson of honesty and godlines, and thereof take some little sentence as it lyeth, and learn to make the same first out of English into Latin, not seeing the book or construing it thereupon. And if there fall any necessary rule of the Syntax to be known, then to learn it as the occasion of the sentence giveth cause that day, which sentence once made well, and as nigh as may be with the words of the book, then to take the book and construe it, and so shall he be less troubled with the parsing of it, and easiely carry his lesson in mind.

And although it was said before, that the Schollars should learn but a little at once, it is not meant that when the Master hath heard them a while, he should let them alone (for that were more negligence for both parts) but I would all their time they be at School, they should never be idle, but alwayes occupied in a continual re- hearing and looking back again to those things they have learned, and be more bound to keep well their old, than to take forth any new.

Thus if the Master occupy them, he shall see a little lesson take a great deal of time; and diligently enquiring and examining of the parts and the rules, not to be done so quickly and speedily as is might be thought to be, within a while, by this use, the Schollar shall be brought to a good kind of readines of making, to the which if there be adjoyned some use of speaking (which must necessarily be had) he shall be brought past the wearisome bitterness of his learning.

A great help to further his readines of making and speaking, shall be, if the Master give him an English book, and cause him ordinarily every day to turn some part into Latin. This exercise cannot be done without his rules, and therefore doth establish them, and ground them surely in his mind for readines, and maketh him more able to speak suddenly, whensoever any present occasion is offered for the same. And it doth help his learning more a great deal to turn out of English into Latin, than on the contrary.

Furthermore, we see many can understand Latin, that cannot speak it, and when they read the Latin word in the book, can tell you the English thereof at any time; but when they have laid away their book, they cannot contrariwise tell you for the English the Latin again, whensoever you will ask them. And therefore this exercise helpeth this sore well, and maketh those words which he understandeth, to be readier by use unto him, and so perfecteth him in the tongue hand- somely.

These precepts well kept, will bring a man clean past the use of this Grammar-book, and make him as ready as his book, and so meet to further things; whereof it were out of season to give precepts here.

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and therefore this may be for this purpose, enough, which to good school-masters, and skilful, is not so needful; to other meaner and less practised it may be, not only worth the labour of reading, but also of the using.

An Advertisement to the Reader.

IN this Edition, for the greater profit and ease both of Master and Schollar, in the English Rules, and in the Latin Syntax, those words wherein the force of each example lieth, are noted with letters and figures, where need is: the governor, director, or guider, or that which is in place of it, with an *a*; the governed, or that which is guided by it, with *b*; or if there be more governors, the first with *a*, the second with *a*²: and so if more governeds, the first with *b*, the second with *b*²: and sometimes, the order is directed by *a*, *b*, *c*: or by figures, and words of the same, or such like nature, coupled together with little strokes between, so much as may be. That so in saying the ensamples, the children may (where or when the Master pleaseth) render again, only those words which are the ensample: as saying, *Quis nisi ^a mentis ^b inops oblatum respuat aurum?* may repeat again, *^a inops ^b mentis*. So throughout all the Latin rules, for better understanding thereof, and for a short repetition, when the master pleaseth, the sums of all the rules are set down, either in the words before the rule, or in the margin, that so they may be chained together briefly, and make perfect sense.

The

The Latin letters are thus written.

The capital letters. { A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q
R S T V U X Y Z.
A B C D E F G H I K L M N O P
Q R S T V U X Y Z.
The small letters. { a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s s |
v u x y z.
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s s
v u x y z.

*Letters are divided into Vowels
and Consonants.*

A Vowel is a letter which maketh a full and perfect sound of it self; and there are five in number: namely, *a, e, i, o, u*; whereunto is added the Greek Vowel *y*.

A Consonant is a letter which must needs be sounded with a Vowel, as *b* with *e*. And all the letters, except the Vowels are Consonants.

A Syllable is the pronouncing of one letter or more with one breath: as, *A-ve*.

A Diphthong is the sound of two Vowels in one syllable; and of them there be four in number, namely, *e, æ, au, eu*; whereunto is added *ei*: as, *Æneas, cœna, audio, euge, hei*.

Instead of *x* and *æ* we commonly do pronounce *e*.

The Greek letters are thus written.

The capital letters. { A B Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Ι Κ Λ Μ Ν Ξ Ο Π Ϛ Τ
Υ Φ Χ Ψ Ω.
The small letters. { α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π Ϛ ϛ
τ υ φ χ ψ ω.

P R E:

P R E C A T I O.



Omne Pater, cœli ac terræ Effectus
qui liberaliter tribuis sapientiam om-
nibus eam cum fiduciâ abs te peten-
tibus, æterna ingemii mei bonitatem
quam cum cæteris naturæ viribus mihi
infundis, lumine divinæ gratiæ tuæ; ut non mo-
quæ ad cognoscendum te & Servatorem nostrum
Dominum Jesum valeant, intelligam, sed etiam in
mente & voluntate persequar, & indies benignitatem
tuam, tuâ doctrinâ tum pietate proficiam, ut qui efficiam
omnia in omnibus, in me resplendescere dona tu
facias, ad gloriam sempiternam immortalis Majestatis
tuæ. A M E N.

A P R A Y E R.



Almighty Lord and mercifull Father
Maker of Heaven and Earth, which
thy free liberality givest wisdom abund-
antly to all that with faith and full as-
surance ask it of thee, beautify by the light
of thy heavenly grace the towardness
of my wit, the which with all powers
of nature thou hast poured into me; that I may not on-
ly understand these things which may effectually bring me
to the knowledge of thee and the Lord Jesu our Saviour
but also with my whole heart and will, constantly follow
the same, and receive daily increase through thy bound-
less goodness towards me, as well in good life as doctrine
so that thyon which worketh all things in all creatures
mayest make thy gracious benefits shine in me, to the
endless glory and honor of thine immortal Majesty
As he it.

An Introduction of the Eight parts of Latin speecch.

In speecch be these eight parts following :

Noun,	{ decli- ned.	Adverb,	{ under- stood.
Pronoun,		Conjunction,	
Verb,		Preposition,	
Participle,		Interfection,	

Of a Noun.



Noun is the name of a thing that may be seen, felt, heard or understood: as the name of my hand in Latin, is manu: the name of an house, is domus: the name of goodness, is bonitas.

A Noun.

Of Nouns, some be Substantives, and some be Adjectives.

Nouns
of two
sorts.

A Noun Substantive is that standeth by himself, and requireth not another word to be joyned with him to shew his signification: as, Homo, a man. And it is declined with one article: as, Hic magister, a master: or else with two at the most, as, Hic & hæc parens, a father or mother.

A Noun
Substan-
tive.

A Noun Adjective is that cannot stand by it self in reason or signification, but requireth to be joyned with another word: as, Bonus, good. Pulcher, fair. And it is declined either with three terminations: as, Bonus, bona, bonum: or else with three articles: as, Hic hæc & hoc Fœlix, Happy: Hic & hæc Levis, & hoc Leve, Light.

A noun
Adje-
ctive.

A Noun Substantive either is Proper to the thing that it betokeneth: as, Edwardus is my proper name: or else is common to mozt: as, Homo is a common name to all men.

Two
kinds of
Nouns
Substan-
tives.

Number:

An Introduction of the Numbers of Nouns.

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural. The Singular number speaketh of one: as, *Lapis, a Stone*. The Plural number speaketh of more than one: as, *Lapides, Stones*.

Cases of Nouns.

Nouns be declined with six cases, Singularly and Plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accusative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

Nomi-
native
case.

The Nominative case cometh before the Verb, and answereth to this question, *Who or What?* as, *Magister docet, The Master teacheth*.

Genitive

The Genitive case is known by this token of and answereth to this question, *Whose, or Whence of?* as, *Doctrina Magistri, The learning of the Master*.

Dative.

The Dative case is known by this token *To:* and answereth to this question, *To whom, or To what?* as, *Do librum Magistro, I give a book to the Master*.

Accusa-
tive.

The Accusative case followeth the Verb, and answereth to this question, *Whom or What?* as, *Amo Magistrum, I love the Master*.

Vocative

The Vocative case is known by calling or speaking to: as, *O Magister, O Master*.

Ablative

The Ablative case is commonly joined with Prepositions serving to the Ablative case: as, *De Magistro, Of the Master. Coram Magistro, Before the Master*.

Also *In, With, Through, For, From, By, and Than*, after the Comparative degree, be signs of the Ablative case.

Articles.

Eight parts of Speech.

Articles.

Articles are borrowed of the Pronoun. and be thus declined.

Singular	{	Nominat. hic, hæc, hoc.	{	Nominat. hi, hæ, hæc.
		Genitivo huius.		G. horum, harum, hæ-
		Dativo huic.		Dativo hi. (rum.
		Accus. hunc, hæc, hoc.		Accus. hos, hæ, hæc.
		Vocativo caret.		Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo hoc, hæc, hoc.		Ablativo hi.
			Pluraliter	

Genders of Nouns.

Genders of Nouns be seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful, and the Epicene.

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: as, Hic vir, *a Man*.

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: as, Hæc mulier, *a Woman*.

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc: as, Hoc saxum, *a Stone*.

The Common of two is declined with Hic and Hæc: as, Hic & hæc parens, *a Father or mother*.

The Common of three is declined with Hic, hæc and hoc: as, Hic, hæc & hoc foelix, *Happy*.

The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic or hæc: as, Hic vel hæc dies, *a Day*.

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and under that one article both kinds are signified: as, Hic passer, *a Sparrow*, Hæc aquila, *an Eagle*, both he and she.

The

An Introduction of the The declensions of Nouns. There be five declensions of Nouns.

The first is when the Genitive and Dative case singular end in *a*. The Accusative in *am*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *a*. The Nominative plural in *ae*. The Genitive in *arum*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *as*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

As in example.

*Hae
mensae.
Hic Po-
eta.
Hic &
haec ver-
ba.
Note.*

Singulariter	Nominat. <i>hae mensae.</i>	Pluraliter	Nominativus <i>hae mensae.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus mensae.</i>		Gen. <i>harum mensarum.</i>
	Dativo <i>huic mensae.</i>		Dativo <i>his mensis.</i>
	Accus. <i>haec mensam.</i>		Accusat. <i>has mensas.</i>
	Vocativo <i>o mensa.</i>		Vocativus <i>o mensa.</i>
	Abla. <i>ab hac mensa.</i>		Ablat. <i>ab his mensis.</i>

Note that *Filia* and *Nata*, do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in *is* or in *abus*. Also *Dea*, *Mula*, *Equa*, *Liberta*, make the Dative and the Ablative case plural in *abus* only.

The second is when the Genitive singular end in *i*. The Dative in *o*. The Accusative in *um*. The Vocative for the most part like the Nominative. The Ablative in *o*. The Nominative plural in *i*. The Genitive in *orum*. The Dative in *is*. The Accusative in *os*. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in *is*.

As in example.

*Hic vir.
Hic li-
ber.
Hae
eculus.
Hic lo-
ges.
Note.*

Singulariter	Nom. <i>hic magister.</i>	Pluraliter	Nominat. <i>hi magistri.</i>
	Gen. <i>hujus magistri.</i>		Gen. <i>horum magistrorum.</i>
	Dat. <i>huic magistro.</i>		Dativo <i>his magistris.</i>
	Acc. <i>hunc magistrum.</i>		Accus. <i>hos magistros.</i>
	Vocat. <i>o magister.</i>		Vocativo <i>o magistri.</i>
	Ab. <i>ab hoc magistro.</i>		Ablat. <i>ab his magistris.</i>

Here is to be noted, that when the Nominative endeth in *us*, the Vocative shall end in *e*: as, Nominative

Eight parts of Speech.

ativo hic Dominus, Vocativo ô Domine. Except
Deus, that maketh ô Deus, and Filius that maketh
Fili.

When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it be a
proper name of a man, the Vocative shall end in i;
Nominativo Hic Georgius, Vocativo ô Georgi.

Also these Nouns following, make their Vo-
cative in e or in us; as, Agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus,
horus, fluvius.

Note also that all Nouns of the Menter Gen- Nota.
der of what declension soever they be, have the
Nominative, the Accusative, and the Vocative a-
like in both numbers, and in the plural number
they end all in a, as in example.

Nom. hoc regnum.	} Pluraliter	Nominat. hac regna.	} Singulariter	Hoc
Gen. huius regni.		Gen. horum regnorum.		dam-
Dat. huic regno.		Dativo his regnis,		nam.
Accus. hoc regnum.		Accusat. hac regna.		Hoc
Voc. ô regnum.		Vocativo ô regna.		malum.
Abl. ab hoc regno.		Ablat. ab his regnis.		Hoc

Except Ambo and Duo, which make the Ne-
uter gender in o, and be thus declined.

Nominativo Ambo, amba, ambo.	} Singulariter	} Pluraliter	} Likewise Duo.
Genitivo Amborum, ambarum, amborum.			
Dativo Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.			
Accusativo Ambos, ambas, ambo.			
Vocativo Ambo, amba, ambo.			
Abl. Ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.			

The third is when the Genitive singular end-
eth in is: The Dative in i: The Accusative in
m, and sometime in im, and sometime in both:
The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ablative
in e or i, and sometime in both: The Nominative
plural in es: The Genitive in um, and sometime
in iam: The Dative in bus: The Accusative in
s: The Vocative like the Nominative: The Ab-
lative in bus,

An Introduction of the

As in Example.

hic pa-
ter.
Hic panis
Hoc o-
pus.
Hoc ca-
put.
Hæc nu-
bes.
Hic vel
hæc bu-
bo.
Hæc vir-
tus.
Hoc ani-
mal.
Hoc au-
bile.
Hoc cal-
car.

Singulariter

Nom. hic lapis.
Gen. huius lapidis.
Dativo huic lapidi.
Accus. hunc lapidem.
Vocativo ô lapis.
Ablat. ab hoc lapide.

Pluraliter

Nom. hi lapides.
Gen. horum lapidum.
Dat. his lapidibus.
Accus. hos lapides.
Vocativo ô lapides.
Ab. ab his lapidibus.

Singulariter

No. hic & hæc parens.
Gen. huius parentis.
Dativo huic parenti.
Acc. hunc & hanc pa-
(rentem).
Voc. ô parens. (rente).
Abl. ab hoc & hac pa-

Pluraliter

No. hi & hæc parentes.
Gen. horum & harum
(parentum).
Dat. his parentibus.
Acc. hos & has paren-
tes.
Voc. ô parentes.
Ab. ab his parentibus.

I V.

The fourth is when the Genitive case singular endeth in us. The Dative in u. The Accusative in um. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in u. The Nominative plural in i. The Genitive in um. The Dative in ibus. The Accusative in us. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ibus.

As in Example.

hic gra-
dus.
Hæc por-
ticus.
Hoc cor-
ru.

Singulariter

Nom. hæc manus.
Gen. huius manus.
Dat. huic manui.
Accus. hanc manum.
Vocat. ô manus.
Ab. ab hac manu.

Pluraliter

Nominat. hæc manus.
Gen. harum manuum.
Dat. his manibus.
Accus. has manus.
Vocat. ô manus.
Ab. ab his manibus.

V.

The fifth is when the Genitive and Dative case singular do end in ei. The Accusative in e. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in e. The Nominative plural in es. The Genitive in eum. The Dative in ebus. The Accusative in es. The Vocative like the Nominative. The Ablative in ebus.

Eight parts of Speech.

As in Example.

Singulariter	{	Nom. hic merides.	Pluraliter	{	Nom. hi merides.	Hic res. Hic fa- cies. Hic ac- ci.
		Gen. huius meridiei.			G. horum meridianum.	
		Dat. huic meridiei.			Dat. his meridiis.	
		Ac. hunc meridiem.			Accus. hos merides.	
		Vos. 6 merides.			Vocat. 6 merides.	
		Ab. ab hoc meridio.			Ab. ab his meridiis.	

Note that all Nouns of the fifth declension be of the feminine gender, except merides and dies.

The declining of Adjectives.

A Noun adjective of three terminations, is thus declined, after the first and second declension.

Singulariter	{	N. bonus, bona, bonū.	Pluraliter	{	Nom. boni, bona, bona.	Niger, a, um. Tardus, a, um. Satur, a, um.
		Ge. boni, bonæ, boni.			G. bonorum, bonarum,	
		D. bono, bonæ, bono.			Dat. bonis. (bonorum.	
		A. bonū, bonā, bonū.			Ac. bonos, bonas, bona.	
		V. bone, bona, bonum			Voc. boni, bona, bona.	
		A. bono, bonā, bono.			Ablativo bonis.	

There are besides these, certain Nouns adjectives of another manner of declining, which make the Penitive case singular in us, and the Dative in i: which be these that follows, with their compounds.

Singulariter	{	N. unus, una, unum.	Pluraliter	{	Nom. uni, una, una.	An ex- ception.
		Genitivo unus.			G. unorum, unarum,	
		Dativo uni.			Dat. unis. (unorum.	
		A. unum, unam, unū.			Ac. unos, una, una.	
		Voc. une, una, unum.			Voc. uni, una, una.	
		Ab. uno, una, uno.			Ablativo unis.	

Note that unus, a, una. hath not the plural number, but when it is joined with a word that lacketh the singular number: as, Unæ literæ, Una moenia.

In like manner be declined totus, solus, and also nullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter: saving that these five last rehearsed lack the Vocative case.

Alius
hath ali-
ud neut.

An Introduction of the

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined, after the third declension.

Ingens.
Sotens.
Capax.
votus.

Singulariter

Nomina. hic, hac &
hoc felix.
Gen. huius felici.
Dat. huic felici.
Ab. hunc & hanc felicem & hoc felix.
Vocat. o felix.
Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice, vel felici.

Pluraliter

Nom. hi & ha felices, & hac felicia.
Gen. horum, harum & horum felicium.
Dat. his felicibus.
Ac. hos & has felices, & hac felicia.
Vo. o felices, & o felicia.
Ablat. ab his felicibus.

Levis &
leve. Ce-
ler, cele-
ris & ce-
lere. Me-
lior &
melius.

Singulariter

No. hic & hac tristis & hoc triste.
Gen. huius tristi.
Dat. huic tristi.
Ac. hunc & hanc tristem, & hoc triste.
V. o tristi, & o triste.
Ablat. ab hoc, hac & hoc tristi.

Pluraliter

Nom. hi & ha tristes, & hac tristia.
Gen. horum, harum & horum tristium.
Dat. his tristibus.
Acc. hos & has tristes, & hac tristia.
V. o tristes, & o tristia.
Ab. ab his tristibus.

Comparison of Nouns.

Adjectives whose signification may increase or be diminished, may form comparison.

There be three degrees of Comparison: The Positive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

The Positive betokeneth the thing absolutely without excess: as, Durus, Hard.

The Comparative somewhat exceedeth his Positive in signification: as, Durior, Harder. And it is formed of the first case of his Positive that endeth in i. by putting thereto or and us: as of Durus, hic & hac durior, & hoc durius: of Tristi, hic & hac tristior, & hoc tristius: of Dulci, hic & hac dulcior, & hoc dulcius.

Three
degrees
of com-
parison.
The Po-
sitive.
The com-
parative.

The Su-
perlative

The Superlative exceedeth his positive in the highest degree.

Eight parts of Speech.

highest degree: as, *Durissimus, Hardest.* And it is formed of the first case of his **Positive** that endeth in i, by putting thereto *s*, and *simus*: as, of *Duri, durissimus*, of *Tristi tristissimus*, of *Dulci dulcissimus*.

From these general rules are excepted these that follow: *Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, pessimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum plus plurimum.* Exceptio.

And if the positive end in *er*, the **Superlative** is formed of the **Nominative** case by putting to *rimus*: as, *Pulcher, pulcherrimus.* Acer. Teter. Aster.

Also these nouns ending in *lis*, make the **Superlative** by changing *s* into *limus*: as, *Humilis, humillimus: Similis, simillimus: Facilis, facillimus: Gracilis, gracillimus: Agilis, agilimus: Docilis, docillimus.*

All other nouns ending in *lis* do follow the general rule aforesaid: as, *Utilis, utilissimus.*

Also if a vowel come before *us*, it is compared by *Magis* and *Maxime*: as, *Pius, magis pius, maxime pius. Assiduis, magis assiduis, maxime assiduis.* Ignos. Impius. Arduus. Srenus.

OF THE PRONOUN.



Pronoun is a part of speech much like to a **Noun**: which is used in shewing or rehearsing.

There be fifteen **Pronouns**, *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse, hic, is, meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras*, whereof four have the **Decorative** case: as, *Tu, meus, noster, and nostras*: and all others lack the **Decorative** case. There be fifteen pronouns.

To these may be added their compounds, *Ego, met, tute, idem*, and also *Qui, quæ, quod*.

These eight **Pronouns**: *Ego, tu, sui, ille, ipse,*

An Introduction of the

Primitives. *iste, hic, and is, be Primitives; so called, for because they be not derived of others. And they be also called Demonstratives, because they shew a thing not spoken of before.*

Relatives. *And these six, Hic, ille, iste, is, idem, and qui, be Relatives, because they rehearse a thing that was spoken of before.*

Derivatives. *These seven, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester, nostras, vestras, be derivatives: for they be derived of the Primitives, mei, tui, sui, nostri, and vestri.*

Five things belonging to a Pronoun. *There belong to a Pronoun these five things, Number, Case, and Gender, as are in a Verb, Declension and Person, as here followeth.*

The Declension of Pronouns.

There be four Declensions of Pronouns.

The first declension. *These three, Ego, tu, sui, be of the first declension and be thus declined.*

Singulariter	{	Nominativo Ego.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo Nos.
		Genitivo mei.				Gen. nostram vel nostri
		Dativo mihi.				Dativo nobis.
		Accusativo me.				Accusativo nos.
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo a me.				Ablativo a nobis.
Singulariter	{	Nominativo Tu.	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominativo Vos.
		Genitivo tui.				Gen. vestrum vel vestri
		Dativo tibi.				Dativo vobis.
		Accusativo te.				Accusativo vos.
		Vocativo caret.				Vocativo caret.
		Ablativo a te.				Ablativo a vobis.

Singulariter and plural.	{	Nominativo caret.	}	Accusativo se.
		Genitivo sui.		Vocativo caret.
		Dativo sibi.		Ablativo a se.

The second declension. *These six, Ille, ipse, iste, hic, is, and qui, be of the second declension, and be thus declined.*

Sing.

Eight parts of Speech.

Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>iste, ista, istud.</i>	}	Pluraliter	{	Nom. <i>isti, ista, ista.</i>
	{	Gen. <i>istius.</i>			{	G. <i>istorum, istarum, istorum.</i>
	{	Dat. <i>isti.</i>			{	Dativo <i>istis.</i>
	{	Ac. <i>istum, istam, istud.</i>			{	Accus. <i>istos, istas, ista.</i>
	{	Vocativo caret.			{	Vocativo caret.
	{	Abl. <i>isto, ista, isto.</i>	}		{	Ablativo <i>istis.</i>

Ille is declined like Ille, and also Iple, saving that the Neuter gender in the Dominative case and in the accusative case singular maketh *ipsum*.

Nominativo *hic, hæc, hoc.* Genitivo *hujus.* Dativo *huic:* as afore in the Moon.

Singulariter	{	Nomin. <i>is, ea, id.</i>	}	Pluraliter	{	Nominat. <i>ii, ea, ea.</i>
	{	Genitivo <i>eius.</i>			{	G. <i>eorum, earum, eorum.</i>
	{	Dativo <i>ei.</i>			{	Dativo <i>eis, vel eis.</i>
	{	Ac. <i>eum, eam, id.</i>			{	Accus. <i>eos, eas, ea.</i>
	{	Vocativo caret.			{	Vocativo caret.
	{	Ablat. <i>eo, eâ, eo.</i>	}		{	Ablat. <i>is, vel eis.</i>
Singulariter	{	Nom. <i>qui, qua, quid.</i>	}	Pluraliter	{	N. <i>qui, qua, quæ (rum)</i>
	{	Genitivo <i>cujus.</i>			{	G. <i>quorum, quarum, quorum.</i>
	{	Dativo <i>cui.</i>			{	Dat. <i>quibus vel quibus.</i>
	{	Ac. <i>quem, quam, quod.</i>			{	Ac. <i>quos, quas, qua.</i>
	{	Vocat. caret. (<i>qui.</i>)			{	Vocativo caret.
	{	Ab. <i>quo, quâ, quo vel</i>	}		{	Ab. <i>quibus vel quibus.</i>

Likewise Quis and Quid be declined, whether they be Interrogatives, or Indefinites. Also Quisquis is thus declined.

Nom.	{	<i>Quisquis.</i>	}	Ac.	{	<i>Quicquid.</i>	}	Ab.	{	<i>Quoquo.</i>	}	The Compound of Quis
	{	<i>Quicquid.</i>			{	<i>Quicquid.</i>			{	<i>Quaqua.</i>		
										<i>Quoquo.</i>		Notes

Where note that Quid is alwayes a Substantive of the Neuter gender.

These five, *Meus, tuus, suus, noster* and *vester*, are of the third declension, and be declined like nouns

The third declension

Adjectives of these terminations, in this wise.

An Introduction of the

Singulariter	<i>M. meo, mea, meum.</i>	Pluraliter	<i>Nom. mei, mea, mea.</i>
	<i>Gen. mei, mea, mei.</i>		<i>Gen. meorum, mearum,</i>
	<i>Dat. meo, mea, meo.</i>		<i>Dat. meis. (meorum,</i>
	<i>A. meum, mea, meum.</i>		<i>Accus. meos, meas, mea.</i>
	<i>Voc. mi, mea, meum.</i>		<i>Voc. mei, mea, mea.</i>
	<i>Ab. meo, mea, meo.</i>		<i>Ablativo meis.</i>

The fourth declension.

So is *Noster* declined, and *Tuus*, *Suus*, *Vester*; saving that these three last do lack the Vocative case.

Nostros, *Vestros*, and this *Noun Cupas*, be of the fourth declension, and be thus declined.

Singulariter	<i>N. hic & hac nostras</i>	Pluraliter	<i>N. hi & ha nostrates,</i>
	<i>& hoc nostrate.</i>		<i>& hac nostratia.</i>
	<i>Gen. hujus nostrati.</i>		<i>Gen. horum, harum &</i>
	<i>Dat. huic nostrati.</i>		<i>borum nostratium.</i>
	<i>A. hunc & hac nostrat-</i>		<i>Dat. his nostratibus.</i>
	<i>em & hoc nostrate.</i>		<i>Ac. hos & hac nostrates</i>
	<i>Vocat. o nostras & o</i>		<i>& hac nostratia.</i>
	<i>nostrate.</i>		<i>Vocat. o nostrates &</i>
	<i>Ab. ab hoc, hac & hoc</i>		<i>nostratia.</i>
	<i>nostrate vel nostrati.</i>		<i>Ab. ab his nostratibus.</i>

Note. Here is to be noted, that *Nostros*, *Vestros*, and this *Noun Cupas* be called *Gentiles*, because they properly betoken pertaining to Countries or Nations, to Deeds or Actions.

A Pronoun hath three Persons.

Persons three. The first person speaketh of himself; as, *Ego*. *Nos* *We*.

The second person is spoken to; as, *Tu*, *Thou*; *Vos*, *Ye*. And of this person is also every Vocative case.

The third person is spoken of; as, *Ille*, *He*; *Illi*, *They*. And therefore all *Nouns*, *Pronouns* and *Particples* be of the third person.

Eight parts of Speech.

OF A VERB.

A Verb is a part of speech, declined with mood and tense, and betokeneth doing, A verb
as, Amo, *I love*: or suffering, as, Amor, *I am loved*: or being, as, Sum, *I am*.

Of Verbs such as have persons, be called **Personals**: as, Ego amo, Tu amas. And such as have no persons, be called **Impersonals**: as, Tædet, *it is tedious*. Oporter, *it behooveth*.

Of Verbs Personals there be five kinds, **Active**, **Passive**, **Neuter**, **Deponent** and **Common**. Verbs personals.

A Verb **Active** endeth in o, and betokeneth to do: as, Amo, *I love*, and by putting to r, it may be a **Passive**: as, Amor. Active.

A Verb **Passive** endeth in or, and betokeneth to suffer: as, Amor, *I am loved*, and by putting away r, it may be an **Active**: as, Amo. Passive.

A Verb **Neuter** endeth in o, or m, and cannot take r, to make him a **Passive**: as, Curro, *I run*. Sum, *I am*. And it is Englished sometime **Actively**: as, Curro, *I run*, and sometime **Passively**: as, Egroto, *I am sick*. Neut.

A Verb **Deponent** endeth in r, like a **Passive**, and yet in signification is but either **Active**: as, Loquor verbum, *I speak a word*, or **Neuter**: as, Glorior, *I boast*. Deponent.

A Verb **Common** endeth in r, and yet in signification is both **Active** and **Passive**: as, Osculor te, *I kiss thee*. Osculor à te, *I am kissed of thee*. Common.

An Introduction of the MOODS.

**moods
are.**

**Indica-
tive.**

**Impera-
tive.**

Optative

**Poten-
tial.**

**Subjunc-
tive.**

**Infini-
tive.**

There be six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, and the Infinitive.

The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason true or false: as, Ego amo, I love. Or else asketh question: as, Amas tu? Dost thou love?

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as, Ama, Love thou.

The Optative wisheth or desireth, with these signes, Would God, I pray God, or God grant: as, Ut nam amem, I pray God I love: and hath commonly an adverb of wishing joyned with him.

The Potential mood is known by these signes, May, can, might, would, should, could or ought: as, Amem, I may or can love: without an Adverb joyned with him.

The Subjunctive mood hath evermoze some Conjunction joyned with him: as, Cum amarem, when I loved. And it is called the Subjunctive mood, because it dependeth upon another Verbe in the same sentence, either going before or coming after: as, Cum amarem, eram miser, when I loved, I was a wretch.

The Infinitive mood signifieth to do, to suffer, or to be: and hath neither number, nor person, nor Dominative case before him: and is known commonly by this sign To, as, Amare, To love. Also when two Verbs come together without any Dominative case between them, then the latter shall be the Infinitive mood: as, Cupio discere, I desire to learn.

GERUNDS

Eight parts of Speech.

GERUNDS.

There be moreover belonging to the Infinitive mood of verbs, certain voices called **Gerunds** ending in di, do, and dum: Which have both active and passive signification: as, Amandi, *loving, or of being loved.* Amando, *in loving, or in being loved.* Amandum, *to love, or to be loved.*

SUPINES.

There be also pertaining unto Verbs, two **Supines**: the one ending in um, which is called the first Supine, because it hath the signification of the Verb active: as, Eo amatum, *I go to love.* and the other in u, which is called the latter Supine, because it hath for the most part the signification passive: as, Difficilis amatu, *Hard to be loved.*

TENSES.

There be five tenses or Times: the Present tense, the Preterimperfect, the Preterperfect, the Preterpluperfect, and the Future tense. The Present tense speaketh of the time that is: as, Amo, *I love.*

The Preterimperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past: as, Amabam, *I loved or did love.* The Preterperfect tense speaketh of the time perfectly past, with this sign *Havi*: as, Amavi, *I have loved.*

The Preterpluperfect tense speaketh of the time more than perfectly past, with this sign *Had*: as, Amaveram, *I had loved.*

The Future tense speaketh of the time to come, with this sign *Shall or will*: as, Amabo, *I shall or will love.*

P E R-

An Introduction of the

PERSONS.

Persons
three.

There be also in verbs three persons in both numbers: as, Singulariter, Ego amo, *I love*. Tu amas, *Thou lovest*. Ille amat, *He loveth*. Pluraliter, Nos amamus, *We love*. Vos amatis, *You love*. Illi, amant, *They love*.

CONJUGATIONS.

Conju-
gations
four.

Verbs have four Conjugations, which be known after this manner.

The first Conjugation hath a long, before re and ris: as, Amare, amaris.

The second Conjugation hath e long, before e and ris: as, Docere, doceris.

The third Conjugation hath e short, before e and ris: as, Legere, legeris.

The fourth Conjugation hath i long, before e and ris: as, Audire, audiris.

Verbs in O, of the four Conju-

gations, be declined after these examples.

Amo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatus: amans, amaturus. } *To love.*

Docceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctus: docens, docturus. } *To teach.*

Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectus: legens, lecturus. } *To read.*

Audio, audis, audiui, audire: audienti, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditus: audiens, auditurus. } *To hear.*

Indic

Eight parts of Speech.

Indicative Mood, Present

tense Singular.

Amo, Thou lovest, He loveth, We love, It loves, They love.
or, or, or, or, or, or,
love. doſt love. doth love. do love. do love, do love.

Amo, amas, amat. Amamus, amatis, amant.
Doceo, doces, docet. Docemus, docetis, docent.
Lego, legis, legit. Legimus, legitis, legunt.
Audio, audis, audit. Audimus, auditis, audiunt.

Pluraliter.

Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, I loved or did love.
bas, bat. Plur. bamus, batis, bant.

Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, I have loved.
isti, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt vel era-

Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, I had loved.
ras, rat. Plur. ramus, ratis, rant.

Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam, I shall or will love.
bis, bit. Plur. bimus, bitis, bunt.
es, et. Plur. erunt, etis, erunt.

Impera-

An Introduction of the

Imperative Mood.

Love Love he, or Love we, or Love Love they,
thou. let him love. let us love. ye. let them love

*Present
tense sing-
ular.*

Ama, amet,	} Pl. amemus.	amate, ament,
amato: amato.		amatote: amato
Doce, doceat,	} Pl. doceamus.	docete, doceam,
docero: doceto.		docetote: docem
Lege, legat,	} Pl. legamus.	legite, legant,
legito: legito.		legitote: legunt
Audi, audiat,	} Pl. audiamus.	audite, audiant,
audito: audito.		auditote: audiam

Optative Mood.

God grant I love.

*Present
tense sing-
ular.*

Amem, ames, amet.	Pl. utin. amemus, ametis, am
Doceam,	
Legam,	as, at. Plur. utin. amus, atis, am.
Audiam,	

*Present im-
perfect
tense sing-
ular.*

Amarem,	} Would God I loved, or did love
Docerem,	
Legerem,	res, ret. Plur. utin. remus, retis, re
Audirem,	

*Preterper-
fect tense
singular.*

Amaverim,	} I pray God I have loved.
Docuerim,	
Legerim,	ris, rit. Pl. utin. rimus, ritis, ri
Audiverim,	

*Preterplus-
perfect
tense sing-
ular.*

Amavissem,	} Would God I had loved.
Docuisssem,	
Legissem,	ses, set. Pl. utin. semus, lenis, le
Audivissem,	

*Future
tense sin-
gular.*

Amavero,	} God grant I shall or will love here
Docuero,	
Legero,	ris, rit. Pl. utin. rimus, ritis, ri
Audivero,	

Eight parts of Speech.

Potential Mood.

I may or can love.

Present tense sing. { Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament.
 Doceam,
 Legam, } as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.
 Audiam,

Preterimperfect tense sing. { Amarem, *I might, would, should, ought or could*
 Docerem, *(love.*
 Legerem, } res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.
 Audirem,

Preterperfect tense singular. { Amaverim, *I might, would, should or ought to*
 Docuerim, *(have loved.*
 Legerim, } ris, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.
 Audiverim,

Preterpluperfect tense sing. { Amavissim, *I might, would, should or ought to*
 Docuissim, *(have loved.*
 Legissim, } ses, set. *Plur.* sessus, setis, sent.
 Audivissim,

Future tense sing. { Amavero, *I may or can love hereafter.*
 Docuero,
 Legero, } vis, rit. *Plur.* rimus, ritis, rint.
 Audivero,

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Present tense sing. { Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* amemus, ametis, ament.
 Doceam,
 Legam, } as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.
 Audiam,

Preter-

An Introduction of the

<i>Preterimperfect tense singular.</i>	Cum	Amarem,	res, ret. <i>Plu. Cum remus, retis, m</i>	When I loved or did love.
		Docerem,		
		Legerem,		
		Audirem,		
<i>Preterperfect tense singular.</i>	Cum	Amaverim,	ris, rit. <i>Pl. cum rîmus, ritis, rîm</i>	When I have loved.
		Docuerim,		
		Legerim,		
		Audiverim,		
<i>Preterpluper. tense singular.</i>	Cum	Amavissim,	ses, set. <i>P. cum semus, setis, set</i>	When I had loved.
		Docuissim,		
		Legissim,		
		Audivissim,		
<i>Future tense singular.</i>	Cum	Amavero,	ris, rit. <i>Pl. cum rîmus, ritis, rîm</i>	When I shall or will love.
		Docuero,		
		Legero,		
		Audivero,		

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present and Preterimperfect tense.</i>	Amare,	To	Love.
	Docere,		
	Legere,		
	Audire,		
<i>Preterperfect & Preterpluperfect tense.</i>	Amavisse,	To have or had	Loved.
	Docuisse,		
	Legisse,		
	Audivisse,		
<i>Future tense.</i>	Amaturum,	esse, To	love,
	Docturum,		
	Lecturum,		
	Auditurum,		
<i>Gerunds.</i>	Amandi, of loving,	do, in	dum, to
	Docendi, of teaching,		
	Legendi, of reading,		
	Audiendi, of hearing,		

hereafter

Sup

Eight parts of Speech.

Amatum,	To	love.	Amatu,	To	loved.
Doctum,		teach.	Doctu,		taught.
Lectum,		read.	Lectu,		read.
Auditum,		hear.	Auditu,		heard.

Participle	the present tense.	Amans, loving.
		Docens, teaching.
		Legens, reading.
		Audiens, hearing.

Participle of the first future tense.	{	Amaturus, to love or about to love.
		Docturus, to teach or about to teach.
		Lecturus, to read or about to read.
		Audireus, to hear or about to hear.

Before we decline any Verbs in or, for supplying of many tenses lacking in all such Verbs, we must learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this wise following.

Sum, es, fui, esse, futurus. To be.

Indicative Mood.

Present tense singular.	{	Sum I am: es, est. Plural. Sumus, estis, sunt.
Pret. Imperfect tense fin.		Eram, I was: eras, erat. Plural. eramus, eratis, erant.
Pret. Perfect tense singular.	{	Fui, I have been: fuisti, fuit. Plural. fuimus, fuistis, fuerunt vel fuere.
Pret. Pluperfect tense fin.		Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. Plural. fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.
Future tense singular.	{	Ero, I shall or will be: eris, erit. Plural. erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative

An Introduction of the

Imperative Mood.

<i>Pres.</i>	Sis,	Sit,	Sitis,	Sint,
<i>sens.</i>	Es,	Ero.	Est,	Eunto.
<i>sing.</i>	Esse.	Ero.	Estote.	Sunto.

Optative Mood.

<i>Present tense</i>	Sin,	I pray God I be: sis, sit. <i>Plur.</i>	utinam
<i>sing. utinam</i>	sumus, sitis, sint.		
<i>Preterimperf.</i>	Essem,	Would God I was: esses, esset. <i>Plur.</i>	utinam
<i>tense sing. uti.</i>	utinam essemus, essetis, essent.		
<i>Preterperfect.</i>	Fuerim,	I pray God I have been: fuerim, fueritis, fuerint.	
<i>tense sing. uti.</i>	fuerit. <i>Plur.</i> utin. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.		
<i>Preterpluper.</i>	Fuissem,	Would God I had been: fuisses, fuisset. <i>Plur.</i> utin. fuissetis, fuissent.	
<i>tense sing. uti.</i>	fuisset. <i>Plur.</i> utin. fuissetis, fuissent.		
<i>Future tense</i>	Fuero,	God grant I be hereafter: fueris, fueritis, fuerint.	
<i>singular. utin.</i>	erit. <i>Plur.</i> utin. fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.		

Potential Mood.

<i>Present tense</i>	Sin,	I may or can be: sis, sit. <i>Plur.</i>	fueris, fueritis, fuerint.
<i>singular.</i>	Essem,	I might or could be: esses, esset. <i>Plur.</i>	essetis, essent.
<i>Preterimperf.</i>	Essem,	I might, could, should, or ought to have been: fueris, fuerit. <i>Plur.</i> fueritis, fuerint.	
<i>tense singular.</i>	Fuerim,	I might, could, should, or ought to have been: fuisses, fuisset. <i>Plur.</i> fuissetis, fuissent.	
<i>Preterperfect.</i>	Fuerim,	I might, could, should, or ought to have been: fuisses, fuisset. <i>Plur.</i> fuissetis, fuissent.	
<i>tense singular.</i>	Fuero,	I may or can be hereafter: fueris, fueritis, fuerint.	
<i>Future tense</i>	erit. <i>Plur.</i> fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.		

Eight parts of Speech!

Subjunctive Mood.

<i>Present tense</i>	{	Sim, When I am : sis, sit. <i>Plural.</i> Cùm simus, sitis, sint.
<i>singul. Cùm</i>		
<i>Preterimperfect tense</i>	{	Essem, When I was : esses, esset. <i>Plur.</i> cùm essemus, essetis, essent.
<i>singul. cùm</i>		
<i>Preterperfect tense</i>	{	Fuerim, When I have been : fueris, fuerit. <i>Plur.</i> cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
<i>singul. cùm</i>		
<i>Preterpluperfect tense</i>	{	Fuissem, When I had been : fuisses, fuisset. <i>Plur.</i> cùm fuissemus, fuissetis, fuissent.
<i>singul. cùm</i>		
<i>Future tense</i>	{	Fiero, When I shall or will be : fueris, fuerit. <i>Plur.</i> cùm fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.
<i>singul. cùm</i>		

Infinitive Mood.

<i>Present and Preterimperfect tense.</i>	{	Esse, To be	{	<i>Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tense.</i>	Fuisse, {	<i>to have or had been.</i>
<i>Future tense.</i>						
[Fore vel futurum esse, To be hereafter.						

Verbs in *or* of the four Conjugations be declined after these examples.

A Mor, amâris vel amâre, amatus sum vel fui, amâri, amatus, amandus. **To be loved.**
 doceor, doceris vel docere, doctus sum vel fui, doceri, doctus, docendus. **To be taught.**
 legor, legeris vel legere, lectus sum vel fui, legi, lectus, legendus. **To be read.**
 audior, audiris vel audire, auditus sum vel fui, audiri, auditus, audiendus. **To be heard.**

An Introduction of the Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

<i>Present tense sing.</i>	{	Amor, amâris vel amâre, amatur.	{	<i>Pluraliter</i>	{	mur,
		Doceor, doceris vel docere, docetur.				mini,
		Legor, legëris vel legere, legitur.				ntur.
<i>Preterim- perfect tense sin- gular.</i>	{	Audior, audiris vel audire, auditur.	{	<i>I was loved.</i>	{	
		Amabar,				
		Docebar,				
<i>Preterper- fect tense singular.</i>	{	Legabar,	{	<i>Plur.</i>	{	baris vel bare, batur. bam
		Audiebar,				bamini, bantur.
<i>Preterplu- perf. tense singular.</i>	{	Amatus,	{	<i>I have been loved</i>	{	tus es vel fuisti, tus est
		Doctus,				fuit. <i>Plu.</i> ti sumus vel
		Lectus,				mus, ti estis vel fuistis,
<i>Preterplu- perf. tense singular.</i>	{	Auditus,	{	<i>I had been loved</i>	{	sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.
		Amatus,				tus eras vel fueras, tus e
		Doctus,				vel fuerat. <i>Plu.</i> ti eramus
<i>Future tense sing.</i>	{	Lectus,	{	<i>I shall or will be loved.</i>	{	tueramus, tieratis vel fue
		Auditus,				tis, ti erant vel fuerant.
		Amabor,				
<i>Future tense sing.</i>	{	Docebor,	{	<i>I shall or will be loved.</i>	{	beris vel bere, itur. <i>Pl.</i> bimur, imi
		Legar,				(un
		Audiar,				eris vel ere, etur. <i>Plu.</i> emur, emini, em

Imperative Mood.

<i>Present tense singular.</i>	{	Be thou loved.	{	Let him be loved.	{	Let me be loved.	{	Be ye loved.	{	Let them be loved.
		Amare, ametur,		amator : amator.		<i>Plu.</i> ame-		Amamini, amentur,		amaminor : amantor.
		Docere, doceatur,		docetor : docetor.		<i>Pl.</i> doca-		Docemini, doceantur,		doceminor : docentor.
		Legere, legatur,		legitor : legitor.		<i>Plu.</i> lega-		Legimini, legantur,		legiminor : leguntor.
		Audire, audiat,		auditor : auditor.		<i>Pl.</i> audia-		Audimini, audiantur,		audiminor : audiuntor.
						<i>mur.</i>				

Oprati

Eight parts of Speech

Optative Mood.

God grant I be loved.

Amer,	eris vel ere,etur. <i>Pl. uti.</i> emur, emini,entur;
Docear,	
Legar,	aris vel are,atur. <i>Plu. uti.</i> amur, amini,
Audiar,	(atur.
Amarer,	<i>Would God I were loved.</i>
Docerer,	
Legerer,	eris vel ere,etur. <i>Plu. uti.</i> remur, remini,
Audirer,	(rentur.

I pray God I have been loved.

Amatus,	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel
Doctus,	fuerit. <i>Plur. utinam</i> ti simus vel fueri-
Lectus,	mus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fue-
Auditus,	rint.

Would God I had been loved.

Amatus,	essem vel fuissim, tus esses vel fuisses, tu
Doctus,	esset vel fuisset. <i>Plur. utinam</i> ti esse-
Lectus,	mus vel fuissimus, ti essetis vel fuissetis,
Auditus,	ti essent vel fuissent.

God grant I be loved hereafter.

Amatus,	ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus eris
Doctus,	vel fuerit. <i>Plur. utinam</i> ti erimus vel
Lectus,	fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt
Auditus,	vel fuerint.

Potential Mood.

I may or can be loved.

Amer,	eris vel ere,etur. <i>Plur.</i> emur, emini,entur
Docear,	
Legar,	aris vel are,atur. <i>Plur.</i> amur, amini,atur;
Audiar,	

An Introduction of the

*Preterim-
perfect
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amarer,
Docerer,
Legerer,
Audirer,

I would, should, or ought to be lov'd.

reris vel vere, retur. Plur. remur, remur

I would, should, or ought to have been lov'd.

*Preter-
perfect
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amatus,
Doctus,
Lectus,
Auditus,

sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus

vel fuerit. Plur. ti simus vel fuerimus

ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

I would, should, or ought to have been lov'd.

*Preterplu-
perfect
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amatus,
Doctus,
Lectus,
Auditus,

essem vel fuisset, tas esses vel fuisset,

esset vel fuisset. Plur. ti essemus vel

issemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti es-

setis vel fuissetis.

I may or can be lov'd hereafter.

*Futuro
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amatus,
Doctus,
Lectus,
Auditus,

ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus

vel fuerit. Plur. ti erimus vel fuerimus

ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am lov'd.

*Present
tense sin-
gular.*

{ Amer, eris vel ere, etur. Plur. cum emur, emini, emi

aris vel are, atur. Plur. cum amur, amini, amantur.

Cum

*Preterim-
perfect tense.
singular.*

{ Amarer,
Docerer,
Legerer,
Audirer,

When I was lov'd.

reris vel rare, retur. Plur. cum remur, remini, remantur.

Cum

When I have been lov'd.

*Preterper-
fect tense
singular.*

{ Amatus,
Doctus,
Lectus,
Auditus,

sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus

vel fuerit. Plur. cum ti simus vel fuerimus

ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

Cum

Preter

Eight parts of Speech.

When I had been loved.

interpersonal.	Amatus,	{	essem vel fuisset,	tus esses vel fuisset,
regular.	Doctus,		tus esset vel fuisset.	Plur. cum ti esse-
	Lectus,		mus vel fuisset,	ti essetis vel fuissetis,
Cum	Auditus,		ti essent vel fuissent.	

future	{	Amatus,	<i>When I shall or will be loved.</i>		
personal.		Doctus,	ero vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris, tus eris	
		Lectus,	vel fuerit,	<i>P. cum</i> ti erimus vel fuerimus,	
Cum		Auditus,	ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint,		

Infinitive Mood.

present	Amari,	{	To be	Loved.
and Pre-	Doceri,			Taught.
imper-	Legi,			Read.
personal.	Audiri,			Heard.

interpers.	{	Amatum,	} To have or had been loved.
no and		Doctum,	
interplus.		Lectum,	
of. sens.		Audium,	

esse vel fuisse.

future	Amatum iri, vel amandum esse,	{	To be	Loved.
personal.	Doctum iri, vel docendum esse,			Taught.
	Lectum iri, vel legendum esse,			Read.
	Audium iri, vel audiendum esse,			Heard.

participle	Amatus,	{	To be	Loved.
the pre-	Doctus,			Taught.
personal	Lectus,			Read.
personal.	Auditus,			Heard.

participle	Amandus,	{	To be	Loved.
the fu-	Docendus,			Taught.
ture in	Legendus,			Read.
Due.	Audiendus,			Heard.

An Introduction of the Of certain Verbs going out of Rule which are declined and formed, in manner following.

Possūm, potes, potui, posse, potens : **To map oz**
Volo, vis, volui, velle : volendi, volendo, vol-
endum : supinis caret : volens : **To will, oz to be willing**
Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle : nolendi, nolendo, nol-
endum : supinis caret : nolens : **To will oz to be**
willing.

Malo, mavis, malui, mallo : malendi, malendo, mal-
endum : supinis caret : malens : **To have rather**
to be more willing.

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel esse : edendi, edend-
endum : esum esu, vel esum estu : edens, esurus
esurus : **To eat.**

Fio, fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri : factus, facien-
To be made oz to be done.

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre : ferendi, ferendo, ferend-
atum, latu : ferens, laturus : **To bear oz suffer.**

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus sum vel fui, ferri : la-
terendus : **To be born oz suffered.**

Indicative Mood.

Defect tense singular.

Possūm, potes, potest.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.
Malo, mavis, mavult. (est.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre,
fertur.

Pluraliter.

Possūmus, potestis, poss-
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, nonvultis, nol-
Malumus, mavultis, mal-
Edimus, editis vel estis, e-
Firmus, fitis, sunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, fer-
tur.

Preterit

Eight parts of Speech;

*Preterim-
perfect
tense sin-
gular.*

Poteram,
Volebam,
Nolebam,
Malebam,
Edebam,
Fiebam,
Ferebam,
(batur.)
Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamin,

*Preterper-
fect tense
singular.*

Potui, } Malui, }
Volui, } } *Edi, it. Plur. imus, istis, erunt vel*
Nolui, } } *Tuli, (ere.*
Factus } sum vel fui, tuis es vel fuisti, tus est vel fuit,
Latus } *Plur. ti sumus vel fuimus, ti estis vel fuistis,*
 } *ti sunt, fuerunt vel fuere.*

*Preterplus-
perfect
tense sin-
gular.*

Potueram, } Malueram, }
Volueram, } } *Ederam, } ras, rat. Plur. amus, ratis,*
Nolueram, } } *Tuleram, } (rant.*
Factus, } eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras,
Latus, } } *tus erat vel fuerat. Plur. ti eramus*
 } *vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti*
 } *erant vel fuerant.*

*Futuro
tense sin-
gular.*

Potero, eris, erit. *Plur. poterimus, eritis, erunt.*
Volam, } Edam, }
Nolam, } } *Fiam, } es, et. Plur. eris, eris,*
Malam, } } *Feram, }*
Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur. *Plural. feremur,*
feremini, ferentur.

Possum, Volo, Malo, hanc us Imperative mnd.

An Introduction of the Imperative Mood

		Noli, nolito. <i>Pluraliter</i> Nolite, nolitote.			
<i>Present tense singular.</i>	Es, esto,	edat,	} <i>P.</i> Edamus,	edite, este,	Edant,
	ede,	esto,		estote,	edun-
	edito :	edito :	} editote :		to.
	Fito tu :	Fiat,	} <i>Pl.</i> Fiamus,	Fite,	Fiant,
		Fito :		fitote :	fiunto.
	Ecr,	Ferat,	} <i>Pl.</i> Fe-	Ferte,	Ferant,
	ferto :	ferto :		ramus,	ferunto.
	Ferre,	Feratur,	} <i>Pl.</i> Fe-	Ferimini,	Ferantur,
	fertor :	fertor :		ramur,	feruntor.

Optative Mood.

<i>Present tense sin- gular.</i>	Possim,	Nolim,	is, it. <i>Plur. utinam</i> imus,
	Velim	Malim,	itis, int.
	Edam,		
	Fiam,	as, at. <i>Plur. utinam</i> amus, atis, ant.	
Utinam	Feram,		
<i>Preterim- perfect ten- singular.</i>	Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. <i>P. ut.</i> amur, amini, antur		
	Possim,	Ederem	
	Vellem,	vel essem	es, et. <i>Plur. utinam</i> emus,
	Nollem,	Fierem,	etis, ent.
	Utinam	Mallem,	Ferrem,
<i>Preterper- fect tense singular.</i>	Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur. <i>Plur. ut.</i> remur, remini, rentur		
	Potuerim,	Maluerim,	ris, rit. <i>Pluraliter uti-</i>
	Vouuerim,	Ederim,	nam rimus, rint.
	Noluerim,	Tulerim,	
	Utinam	Factus,	sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus
<i>Preterplus- perfect tense sing.</i>	Latus,	vel fuerit. <i>P. ut.</i> ti simus vel fuerimus,	
	Potuissem,	ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.	
	Voluissem,	Maluissem,	les, let. <i>Plur. utinam</i>
	Noluissem,	Edissem,	semus, letis, sent.
	Utinam	Tulissem,	
		essem vel fuisset, tues eses vel fuisset,	
	Factus,	tus esset vel fuisset. <i>Plur. uti.</i> esse-	
	Latus,	mus vel fuisset, ti essetis vel fu-	
		issetis, ti essent vel fuissent.	

Future

Eight parts of Speech.

Present tense singular.	Potuerō,	Maluerō,	ris, rit.	Plur. utinam
	Voluerō,	Ederō,	rīmus, rītis, rint.	
	Noluerō,	Tulerō,		
Utinam	Factus,	ero vel fuero,	tus eris vel fueris,	tus erit
	Latus,	vel fuerit.	Pluri. ti erimus vel fuerimus,	
		ti eritis vel fueritis,	ti erunt vel fuerint	

The Potential and the Subjunctive Mood be formed like the Optative in voice, and do differ only in signification and sign of the Mood.

Infinitive Mood.

Present tense and preterim- perfect tense.	Posse,	Preter- perfect tense.	Potuisse.
	Velle,		Voluisse.
	Nolle,		Noluisse.
	Malle,		Maluisse.
	Edere vel esse,		Edisse.
	Ferre,		Tulisse.
Future tense.	Fieri,	Preter- perfect tense.	Factum esse vel fuisse.
	Ferri,		Latum esse vel fuisse.
Future tense.	Esuriam esse.	Preter- perfect tense.	Factum iri, vel faciendum esse.
	Laturum esse.		Latum iri, vel ferendum esse.

Eo and queo make ibam and quibam in the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, and ilo and quibo in the future tense: and in all other moods and tenses are varied like verbs in o of the fourth conjugation, saving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, eundo, eundum. Queundi, queundo, queundum.

Of the Preterperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, be formed the Preterpluperfect tense of the same mood; the Preterperfect tense, the Preterpluperfect tense, and the Future tense of the Optative mood, the Potential mood, and the Subjunctive mood, the Preterperfect tense, and the Preterpluperfect tense of the Infinitive mood: as of Amavi,

Tenses
formed
of the
Preter-
perfect
tense.

An Introduction of the

Amavi, are formed, Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, by changing i into e (hozt) : and Amaviffem, amaviffis keeping i still.

Imper-
sonals.

Imperfonals be declined throughout all Moods and tenses in the voice of the third person singular only : as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decabit, decere. Studetur, studebatur, studitum est vel finitum, studitum erat vel fuerat, studebitur, &c.

And they have commonly before their English this sign *It* : as, *It* delighteth, Delectat. *It* becometh, Non decet.

OF THE PARTICIPLE.

A Participle is a part of speech, derived from a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, in Gender, case and declension : and part of a Verb, as tense and signification : and part of both, as number and figure.

Four
kinds
of parti-
cles.

There be four kinds of Participles : one of the Present tense, another of the Preter tense ; one of the Future in *rus*, and another of the Future in *us*.

Present
tense.

A Participle of the Present tense, hath his English ending in *ing* : as, *Loving*, and his Latin in *ans*, or *ens* : as, *Amans*, *docens*. And it is formed of the Preterimperfect tense of the Indicative Mood, by changing the last syllable into *ans*, *Amans*, *audiebam*, *audiens*. Auxiliaries, *Poteram*, *potens*.

The first
Future
in *rus*.

A participle of the Future in *rus* betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive mood of the Active voice : as, *Amaturus*, *To love* or *about to love*. And it is formed of the latter Supine by putting *rus* : as, *Doctus*, *docturus*.

Preter
tense.

A Participle of the Preter tense hath his English

Eight parts of Speech.

th ending in *d, t, or n*: as, *loved, taught, pain*: and his Latin in *tus, sus, xus*: as, *Amatus, vilus, pexus*: and one in *us*, as, *Mortuus*. And it is formed of the latter *Supine*, by putting in *s*: as, *Lectus, cectus*, except *Mortuus*.

A Participle of the Future in *us* betokeneth to suffer like the infinitive Mood of the Passive voice: as, *Amandus, to be loved*. And it is formed of the Genitive case of the Participle of the Present tense by changing *tis* into *us*: as, *Amantis, amandus*; *Legentis, legendus*. And it is also found to have the signification of the Participle of the Present tense: as, *Legendis veteribus proficis, in reading old Authors thou dost profit*.

The second Future tense in *us*.

Of a verb Active, and of a verb Neuter which hath the Supines come two Participles, one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *us*: as of *Amo* cometh *Amans, amaturus*; of *Curro*, *currens, cursurus*.

Of an active come two participles.

Of a verb Passive whose Active hath the Supines come two Participles: one of the Present tense, and another of the Future tense in *us*: as of *Amor* cometh *Amatus, amandus*.

Of a passive come two.

Of a verb Deponent come three Participles: one of the Present tense, one of the Present tense, and another of the Future in *us*: as of *Auxilio* cometh *auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus*.

Of a deponent three.

And if the verb Deponent do govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a Participle in *us*: as of *Loquor*, *loquendus*.

Of a verb Commune come four Participles: as of *largior* cometh *largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus*.

Of a common four.

Participles of the present tense be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles: as, *Nominativo hic, haec & hoc amans, Genitivo hujus amantis, Dativo huic amanti, &c.*

Participles declined like Adjectives.

Partic-

An Introduction of the

Participles of other tenses be declined like
Nouns & Adjectives of three divers endings: as,
Amaturus, amaturus, amaturus. Amatus, amata, ama-
tum. Amandus, amanda, amandum.

OF AN ADVERB.

An Adverb is a part of speech join-
ed to the Verbs, to declare their
signification.

Adverbs some be of time: as,
Hodie, cras, heri, perendie, olim,
aliquando, nuper, quando.

Place: as, Ubi, ibi, hic, istuc, illic, intus,
foris.

Number: as, Semel, bis, ter, quater, ite-
rum.

Order: as, Inde, deinde, denique, postre-
mo.

Asking, or doubting: as, Cur, quare, unde,
quorum, num, nunquid.

Calling: as, Heus, ô, echodum.

Affirming: as, Certè, nã, profectò, sanè,
scilicet, licet, estò.

Denying: as, Non, haud, minime, neuti-
quam, nequaquam.

Swearing: as, Pol, xdepol, hercle, medius
filius.

Exhorting: as, Eja, agè, agite, agendum.

Flattering: as, Sodes, amabò.

Prohibiting: as, Né.

Wishing: as, Utinam, si, ô si, ô.

Gathering together: as, Simul, una, pariter,
non modò, non solùm.

Parting: as, Seorsim, sigillatim, vicatim.

Some

Some be of

Some be of

cius,
propri
A
alone
some
than
post
some
in hon
behin

O
A
D
que, c

Some

Eight parts of Speech.

Some be of

Choosing : as, Potius, Imó.

A thing not finished : as, Penè, serè, propè, vix, modò, non.

Shewing : as, En, ecce.

Doubting : as, Forfan, forsitan, fortassis, fortasse.

Chance : as, Forte, fortuitó.

Likeness : as, Sic, sicut, quasi, ceu, tanquam, velut.

Qualitý : as, Benè, malè, doctè, fortiter.

Quantity : as, Multum, parum, minimum, paululum, plurimum.

Comparison : as, Tam, quàm, magis, minus, maxime.

Certain Adverbs be compared : as, Doctè, doctius, doctissimè. Fortiter, fortius, fortissimè. Propè, propius, proximè.

Also the voices of **Prepositions**, if they be set alone, not having any casual word to serve unto joined with them, be not **Prepositions**, but are changed into **Adverbs** : as, Qui ante non cavet post dolebit, He that bewareth not afoze shall be sorry afterward. Coràm laudare, & clam viuperare, inhonestum est, In presence to commend one, and behind the back to dispraise, is an unhonest point.

OF A CONJUNCTION.

A Conjunction is a part of speech, that joineth words and sentences together.

Of Conjunctions some be **Copulatives** : as, Et, que, quoque, ac, atque, nec, neque.

Disjunctives : as, Aut, ve, vel, seu, sive.

Discretives : as, Sed, quidam, autem, verò, at, ast.

Some be **Causals** : as, Nam, namque, enim, etenim, quia, ut, quòd, quum, quoniam, and quando set for quoniam.

Some

An Introduction of the

Conditionals : as, Si, sin, modò, dum, dummodò.

Exceptives : as, Ni, nisi, quin, alioquin, præterquam.

Interrogatives : as, Ne, an, utrum, necne, anne, norne.

Some be } **Illatives** : as, Ergò, ideò, igitur, quare, itaque, proin.

Adversatives : as, Et si, quanquam, quamvis, licet, estò.

Additives to the same : as, Tamen, atamen.

Electives : as, Quàm, ac, atque.

Disjunctives : as, Sive, vel.

OF A PREPOSITION.

A Preposition is a part of Speech most commonly set before other parts, either in Composition : as, Ad patrem ; or else in Composition : as, Indocui.

These Prepositions following serve to the Accusative case.

Ad, To.	}}	Adversus,	}}	Against.
Apud, At.	}}	Adversum.	}}	
Ante, Before.	}}		}}	
Cis, } On this	}	Extra, Without.	}	
Citra, } side.		Intra, Within.		
Circum, } About.	}	Inter, Between.	}	
Cirea, }		Infra, Beneath.		
Contra, Against.	}	Juxta, Beside, or nigh to.	}	
Erga, Towards.		Ob, For.		

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One, Behind.	}	Ultra, Beyond.
Per, By or through.		Præter, Beside.
Propè, Wigh.	}	Supra, Above.
Propter, For.		Circiter, About.
Secundum, }	}	Usque, Until.
Post, }		Sectus, By.
Trans, On the fur-	}	Versus, Towards.
ther side.		Penès, In the power.

Where note, that Versus is set after his casual word: as, Londinum versus, towards London.
And likewise may Penès be set also.

*These Prepositions following serve to the
Ablative case.*

Ab, abs, From or fro.	}	Pro, For.
Cum, With.		Præ, Before, or in com-
Coram, Before, or in	}	parison.
presence.		Palam, Openly.
Clam, Privily.	}	Sine, }
De, }		Without.
E, }	}	Absque, }
Ex, }		Tenus, Until, or up to.

Where note that if the casual word joined with Tenus, be the plural number, it shall be put in the Genitive case, and be set before Tenus: as, Autum tenus, Up to the Cars. Genuum tenus, Up to the knees.

Note also that the voices of Prepositions being set alone without their casual words, be not Prepositions, but are changed into Adverbs: as is as-
yefaid in the Adverb.

These

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These Prepositions following serve

to both cases.

In with this sign *To*, to the Accusative case: *in urbem*, Into the City. In without this sign to the Ablative case: *as*, *In te spes est*, My hope in thee. *Sub noctem*, A little before night. *Sub iudice lis est*, The matter is before the Judge. *Super lapidem*, Upon a stone. *Super viridi fronde*, Upon a green leaf. *Subter terram*, Under the earth. *Subter aqua*, Under the water.

OF AN INTERJECTION



An Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind under an unexpected voice.

Some are of Mirth: *as*, *Evah*, *vah*.

Some are of sorrow: *as*, *Heu*, *he*.

Dread: *as*, *Atat*.

Marrying: *as*, *Papz*.

Disdaining: *as*, *Hem*, *vah*.

Shunning: *as*, *Apage*.

Praising: *as*, *Euge*.

Boozing: *as*, *Hui*.

Exclamation: *as*, *Proh Deum atque hominum fidem*.

Cursing: *as*, *Vz*, *malum*.

Laughing: *as*, *Ha*, *ha*, *he*.

Casting: *as*, *Eho*, *ho*, *io*.

Silence: *as*, *Au*. And such others.

Some are of

THE CONCORDS

of Latin Speech.



As the due joining of words in construction, it is to be understood, that in Latin speech there be three Concordes. The first between the Nominative case and the Verb: The second, between the Substantive and the Adjective, The third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

The first Concord.

When an English is given to be made in Latin, look out the Principal Verb. If there be more verbs than one in a sentence, the first is the principal verb; except it be the infinitive mood, or have before it a Relative: as, *that, whom, which, or a Conjunction: as, Ut, that; cum, when; si, if; and such others.*

When ye have found the verb, ask this question, *who? or what?* and the word that answereth to the question shall be the Nominative case to the verb: except it be a verb Impersonal, which will have no Nominative case. And the Nominative shall, in making and construing Latin, be set before the verb, except a question be asked, and then the Nominative is set after the verb, or after the sign of the verb: as, *Amas tu? Lovest thou? Veneratne Rex? Both the King come?*

Likewise if the verb be of the imperative mood: as, *Ama tu, Love thou. Amato ille, Let him love.*

And sometime when this sign it or there cometh before the English of the verb: as, *Est liber meus,*

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meus, It is my book. ^b Venit ad me ^a quidam, There came one to me. And that casual word which cometh next after the verb, and answereth to the question *whom?* or *what?* made by the verb shall commonly be the Accusative case; except the verb properly govern another case after him to be construed withal: Si cupis ^a placere ^b magistro, ^a utere ^b diligentia, nec ^a sis tantus ^b cellator, ut ^b calcaribus ^a indigeas. If thou comest to please thy master, use diligence and be not so slack, that thou shalt need spurs.

A Verb personal agreeth with his Nominative case in number and person: as, ^a Praeceptor ^b legem ^a vos vero ^b negligitis, The master readeth and regard not. Where note, that the first person is more worthy than the second, and the second more worthy than the third.

Many nominative cases singular, with a conjunction copulative coming between them, shall have a verb plural, which verb plural shall agree with the nominative case of the most worthy person: as, ^a Ego & tu ^b sumus in tuto, I and thou art in safeguard. ^a Tu & Pater ^b periclitamini, Thou and thy Father are in jeopardy. ^a Pater & Praeceptor ^b accersunt te, Thy Father and thy Master have sent for thee.

When a Verb cometh between two nominative cases of divers numbers, the verb may indifferent accord with either of them, so that they be both one person: as, Amantium ^a ira amoris ^b redintegrabitur, The falling out of lovers is the renewing of love. ^a Quid enim nisi ^b vota ^b superlunt? If or how long remaineth save only prayers? Pectora percutit ^a pectus quoque ^b roborat ^b sunt, She stroke her breast and her breast turned into oak also.

Where note also, that sometime the Infinitive of a Verb, or else a whole clause as one-going, or else some member of a sentence may be the nominative

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active case to the verb: as, *Difficilis surgere, salutarissimum est, To rise betime in the morning, is the most wholesome thing in the world.* *Multa in brevis vita est jucundissima, To live much, is the most pleasant (or sweetest) life of all.*

The second Concord.

When we have an adjective, ask this question *on who? or what?* and the word that answers to the question, shall be the substantive to it. The adjective, whether it be a noun, pronoun, or participle, agreeth with his Substantive in case, gender and number: as, *Amicus certus in re incertum, A sure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.* *Homo armatus, a man armed.* *Ager colendus, A field to be tilled.* *Hic vir, This man.* *Mecus hertus est, It is my master.*

Where note, that the Masculine gender is more worthy than the Feminine, and the Feminine more worthy than the Neuter.

Many Substantives singular having a conjunctive copulative coming between them, will have an adjective plural, which adjective shall agree with the substantive of the most worthy gender: as, *Rex Regina beati, The King and Queen are blessed.*

The third Concord.

When we have a Relative, ask this question *who? or what?* and the word that answers to the question shall be the antecedent to it.

The antecedent most commonly is a word that goeth before the relative, and is rehearsed again of the relative.

The relative agreeth with his antecedent in gender, number, and person: as, *Vir sapiens qui parat sapientiam, That man is wise that speaketh few things or words.*

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Sometime the Relative hath for his Antecedent the whole reason that goeth before him, and then he shall be put in the neuter gender, and singular number: as, ^a In tempore veni, ^b quod omnium reuerentissimum, I came in season which is the chiefest thing of all. But if the Relative be referred to two clauses or more, then the relative shall be put in the plural number: as, ^a Tu multum dormis, ^b saepe potas, ^c quae ambo sunt corpori inimica, Thou sleepest much and drinkest often, both which things are naught for the body.

When this English *that* may be turned into the English *which*, it is a relative; otherwise it is a conjunction, which in Latin is called quod, or quia, and in making Latin it may elegantly be put away by turning the Nominative case into the Accusative, and the Verb into the Infinitive mood: as, Gaudeo ^a quod tu bene ^b vales: Grudeo ^a te bene ^b valere, I am glad that thou art in good health. Jubeo ^a ut tu ^b abeas: Jubeo ^a te ^b abire, I bid that thou go hence.

Many antecedents singular, having a Conjunction copulative between them, will have a relative plural, which relative shall agree with the antecedent of the most worthy gender: as, ^a Imperium ^b dignitas ^c quae petisti, The rule and dignity which thou hast required.

But in things not apt to have life, the neuter gender is most worthy: yea, and in such a case though the Substantives or Antecedents be of the masculine, or of the feminine gender, and none of them of the neuter, yet may the Adjective or Relative be put in the neuter gender: as, ^a Arcus & ^b calami sunt ^c bona, The bow and arrows be good. ^a Arcus & ^b calami ^c quae petisti, The bow and arrows which thou hast required.

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The Case of the Relative.

When there cometh no Dominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be the Dominative Case to the Verb: as, *Miser est* ^a *qui magnos* ^b *admiratur*, *Whet* ^c *is that person which is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Dominative case between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative shall be such case as the Verb will have after him: as, *Felix* ^a *quem* ^b *faciunt aliena* ^c *pericula cauum*, *Happy* ^d *he whom other mens harms do make to beware.*

As the Relative may be the Dominative case to the Verb, so it may be the substantive in the adjective that is joined with, or that cometh after him: as, *Divitias amare noli*, ^a *quod omnium est* ^b *sordidissimum*, *Love not thou riches, which to do is the most beggarly thing in the world.*

Nouns Interrogatives and Indefinites follow the rule of the Relative: as, *Quis*, *mer*, *qualis*, *quantus*, *quotus*, &c. which evermore come before the Verb like as the Relative doth: as, *Hei mihi*, *qualis* ^a *erat*, ^b *qualem nunquam* ^c *vidi*.

Yet here is to be understood and noted, that the Relative is not always governed of the Verb that cometh before, but sometimes of the Indefinite that cometh after the Verb: as, ^a *Quibus* ^b *volsi me gratias* ^c *agere*, *egi*, *What persons thou wilt* ^d *ost me to thank.* *I have thanked.*

Sometime of a participle: as, ^a *Quibus* ^b *rebus* ^c *ad-* ^d *ius fecisti*, *With what things moved didst thou it?*

Sometime of the Gerund: as, ^a *Quae* ^b *nunc* ^c *non* ^d *narrandi locus*, *Which things at this present* ^e *no time to tell.*

Sometime of the Preposition set before him: as, *Quem* ^a *in locum deducta res sit*, *vides*, *Unto what* ^b *ate the matter is now brought thou self.*

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Sometime of the substantive that it doth agree with: as, *Senties* ^{qui} *vir* *scem*, Thou shalt perceive what a fellow I am. Albeit in this manner speaking, *qui* is an indefinite, and not a relative.

Sometime of a noun Partitive or Distributive as, ^{Quarum} *rerum* ^{utram} *minus* *velim*, neither can I exult in either, Of the which two things whither I would with less will have, I cannot esteem.

Sometime it is put in the Genitive case, by reason of a Substantive coming next after him: as, *Ego illum non novi*, ^{cujus} *causa* *hoc* *incipis*, I know him not for whose cause thou beginnest this matter.

Sometime it is otherwise governed of a substantive: as, *Omnia tibi dabuntur*, ^{quod} *opus* *habes*, All things shall be given thee which thou hast need of.

Sometime of an Adverb: as, ^{Cui} *verum* *viam* *procedam*, *nondum* *sciam*, Whom whether I go to meet with, I have not yet determined.

Sometime it is put in the ablative case with the sign *than*, and is governed of the comparative degree coming after him: as, *Utere virtute*, ^{nihil} *est* ^{magis}, Use virtue, than the which thing is better.

Sometime it is not governed at all, but is in the ablative case absolute, as, *Quantus erat* *hunc* *Cæsar*, ^{quo} *Imperatore*, *Romani* *primum* *in* *Britanniam* *ingressi* *sunt*? How worthy a man was Julius Cæsar, under whose conduct the Romans entered into Britain?

Also when it signifieth an instrument wherewith a thing is to be done, it is put in the ablative case, as, *Ferrum* *habuit*, ^{quo} *se* *occideret*, He had a sword wherewith he would have slain himself.

When a Relative cometh between two Sentences of divers genders, it may indifferently

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word with either of them: as, ^a Avis, ^b quæ passeri
pellatur; or Avis, ^b qui ^a passer appellatur, The bird
which is called a sparrow. Wea, though the Sub-
stantives be of divers numbers & so: as, ^a Ethnicæ
Lutetia, ^b quam nos Parisios dicimus? Is not that
called Lutetia, that we do call Paris? Or else, Eu-
ropa Lutetia, ^b quos nos ^a Parisios dicimus?

Constructions of nouns Substantives.

When two Substantives come together be-
telling divers things, the latter shall be
in the genitive case: as, ^a Facundia ^b Ciceronis, The
eloquence of Cicero. ^a Opus ^b Virgilii, The work
of Virgil. ^a Amator ^b studiorum, A lover of studies.
^a Dogma ^b Platonis, The opinion of Plato. But if
they belong both to one thing, they shall be put both
in one case: as, ^a Pater meus ^b vir amat me ^b puerum,
My Father being a man, loveth me a child.

When the English of this word res is put with
an adjective, we may put away res, and put the
adjective in the neuter gender, like a Substantive:
as, ^a Multa me impediunt, many things have
letted me. And being so put, it may be the Sub-
stantive to an Adjective: as, ^a Pauca his ^b similia,
A few things like unto these. ^a Nonnulla ^b hujusmodi,
Many things of like sort.

An Adjective in the neuter gender put alone
without a substantive, standeth for a substantive,
and may have a genitive case after him, as if it
were a substantive: as, ^a Multum ^b lucri, Much
gain. ^a Quantum ^b negotii? How much business?
^a Id ^b operis, That work.

Words importing indument of any quality or
property, to the praise or dispraise of a thing, com-
ing after a noun Substantive, or a verb Sub-
stantive, may be put in the Ablative case, or in the

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genitive : as, ' Puer ^b bonâ indole, or ' Puer ^b bonâ indolis, *A child of a good towardness.* ' Puer ^b boni ingenii, or ' Puer ^b bono ingenio, *A child of a good wit.*

Opus and usus, when they be Latin for need, require an Ablative case : as, ' Opus est mihi tuo ^b iudicio, *I have need of thy judgment.* Viginti ^b milibus, *us* est filio, *My son hath need of twenty pounds.*

Constructions of Adjectives.

The Genitive case.

Adjectives that signifie desire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance or forgetting, and such other like, require a genitive case : as, ' Cupidus ^b auri, *Covetous of money.* ' Peritus ^b belli, *Expert of warfare.* ' Ignarus ^b omnium, *Ignorant of all things.* ' Fidens ^b animi, *Bold of heart.* ' Dubius ^b mentis, *Doubtful of mind.* ' Memor ^b præteriti, *Mindful of that is past.* ' Reus ^b furti, *Accused of theft.*

Young Partitives and certain Interrogatives, with certain nouns of number, require a genitive case : as, Aliquis, uter, neuter, nemo, nullus, solus, unus, medius, quisque, quisquis, quicumque, quidam, quis, for aliquis, or quis an Interrogative : as, Unus, duo, tres, primus, secundus, tertius, &c. as, ' Aliquis ^b nostrum, ' Primus ^b omnium.

When a question is asked, the answer in Latin must be made by the same case of a noun, pronoun or participle, and the same tense of a Verb, that the question is asked by : as, ' Cujus est fundus ? ' Vicini. Quid ^a agitur in ludo literario ? ' Studetur. Except a question be asked by Cujus, ja, jum : as, ' Cujus est sententia ? ' Cicero. Or by a word that may govern divers cases : as, ' Quanti ^a emisti librum ? ' Parvo. Or except I must answer by one of these possessives, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, vester : as, ' Cujus est domus ? ' non vestra, sed ^{bb} nostra.

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Nouns of the comparative and the superlative degree, being put partitively, that is to say, having after them this english *of*, or *among*, require a genitive case: as, ^b Aurum ^b mollior est sinistra, *If the ear, the left is the softer.* Cicero ^b Oratorum ^b eloquentissimus, *Cicero the most eloquent of Orators.*

Nouns of the comparative degree, having *than* or *after* them, do cause the word following to be the ablative case: as, ^b Frigidior ^b glacie, *More cold than ice.* ^b Doctior ^b multo, *Better learned by a great deal.* Uno ^b pede ^b altior, *Higher by a foot.*

The Dative case.

Adjectives that betoken profit or disprofit, likeness or unlikeness, pleasure, submitting, or belonging to any thing, require a dative case: as, Labor est ^b utilis ^b corpori, *Labor is profitable to the body.* ^b Aequalis ^b Hectori, *Equal to Hector.* ^b Idoneus ^b bello, *Fit for war.* ^b Jucundus ^b omnibus, *Pleasant to all persons.* ^b Parenti ^b supplex, *Suppliant to his Father.* ^b Mihi ^b proprium, *Proper to me.*

Likewise nouns adjectives of the passive signification in bilis, and participials in dus: as, ^b Flebilis ^b flendus ^b omnibus, *To be lamented of all men.* Formidabilis ^b formidandus ^b hosti, *To be feared of his enemy.*

The Accusative case.

The measure of length, breadth, or thickness of any thing, is put after adjectives in the accusative case, and sometime in the Ablative case: as, Turris ^b alta ^b centum pedes, *A tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor ^b lata ^b tres digitos, *A tree three fingers broad.* Liber ^b crassus ^b tres pollices, *A book three inches thick.*

The

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The Ablative case.

Adjectives signifying fullness, emptiness, plenty or wanting, require an ablative case, and sometime a genitive: as, ^b Copius abundans. Cratymus ^b plena. Vacuus ^b irā, ^{bb} irā, ab irā. Nulla excola ^b inanis ^b re aliquā. ^b Ditissimus ^b agri. ^b Stultorum ^b plena sunt omnia. Quis nisi ^b mentis ^b inops, oblatus requat aurum? Integer ^b vitæ, ^b scelerisque ^b punit non eget Mauri jaculis nec arcu. ^b Experts ^b omnium Corpus ^b inane ^b animæ.

These adjectives, Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, with such others, will have an ablative case: as, ^b Dignus ^b honore. ^b Captus ^b oculis. ^b Virtutibus ^b præditus. ^b Paucis ^b contentus.

Where note that Dignus, indignus, and contentus may instead of an ablative case have an infinitive mood of a verb: as, ^b Dignus ^b laudari, ^b worthy to be praised. ^b Contentus in pace ^b vivere, content to live in peace.

Construction of the Pronoun.

These genitive cases of the primitives, Meus, tuus, noster, and vestri, be used when suffering passion is signified: as, ^b Pars ^b tua. ^b Amor ^b meus. But when possession is signified, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester be used: as, ^b Ars ^b tua. ^b Imago ^b tua.

These genitive cases, Nostrum, vestrum, be used after distributives, partitives, comparatives, and superlatives: as, ^b Nemo ^b vestrum. ^b Aliquis ^b nostrum. ^b Major ^b vestrum. ^b Maximus natu ^b nostrum.

Construction of the Verb: and

first with the Nominative case.

Sum, forem, fio, existo, and certain verbs of this kind: as, Dicor, vocor, salutor, appellor, habeo, sumor, videor, with other like, will have such

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fer them, as they have before them: as, 'Fama
est^b malum, Fame is an evil thing. 'Malus Cul-
ra^a ' sit^b bonus, an evil person by due ordering or
governance is made good. 'Croesus^a ' vocatur^b di-
tes, Cresus is called rich. 'Horatius^a ' salutatur^b Po-
eta, Horace is saluted by the name of Poet. 'Malo
te^a divitem^b ' esse quam haberi, I had rather thou
wert rich indeed than so accounted.

Also verbs that betoken bodily moving, going,
resting, or doing, which be properly called verbs
of gesture: as, 'Eo, incedo, curro, sedeo, appareo,
cubo, studeo, dormio, somnio, and such other
like, as they have before them a nominative case
of the doer or sufferer, so may they have after
them a nominative case of a noun or participle,
declaring the manner or circumstance of the doing
or suffering: as, 'Incedo^b claudus, I go lame.
'Petrus^a ' dormit^b secus, Peter sleepeth void of
care. 'Tu^a ' cubas^b supinus, Thou lyest in bed with
thy face upward. 'Somnias^a vigilans, Thou dream-
est waking. 'Studet^a ' stans, Study thou standing.
And likewise in the accusative case: as, 'Non dece-
t^a quengquam^b ' meire^b currentem, aut mandentem,
It doth not become any man to piss running or
eating.

And generally, when the word that goeth be-
fore the verb, and the word that cometh after the
verb belong both to one thing, that is to say, have
respect either to other, or depend either of other,
they shall be put both in one case, whether the verb
be transitive or intransitive, of what kind soever
the verb be: as, 'Loquor^b frequens, I speak often.
'Taceo^b multus, I hold my peace much. 'Scribo e-
pistolas^b rarissimas, I write letters very seldom.
'Ne^a assuescas^a ' bibere vinum^b jejuna, Accustom not
thyself to drink wine next thy heart, or not having
eaten somewhat before.

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The Genitive case.

This verb Sum, when it betokeneth or importeth possession, giving or otherwise pertaining to a thing as a token, property, duty or guise, it causeth the noun, pronoun or participle following to be put in the Genitive case: as, Hæc vestis ^a est ^b patris, This garment is my Fathers. ^a Insipientis ^a est dicere, non putâram, It is the property of a fool to say I had not thought. ^a Extremæ ^a est ^b dementiæ discere dediscenda, It is a point of the greatest folly in the world, to learn things that must afterwards be learned otherwise. ^a Orantis ^a est nihil nisi coelestia cogitare, It is the duty of a man that is saying his prayers, to have mind on nothing but heavenly things. Except that these Pronouns, Meus, tuus, suus, noster, and vester, shall in such manner of speaking be used in the Nominative case: as, Hic codex ^a est ^b meus, This book is mine. Hæc domus ^a est ^b vestra, This house is yours. Non ^a est mentiri ^b meum, It is not my guise (or property) to lye. ^a Nostrum ^a est injuriam non inferre, It is our parts not to do wrong. ^a Tuum ^a est omnia juxta pati, It is thy part (or duty) to suffer all things alike.

Verbs that betoken to esteem or regard, require a Genitive case, betokening the value: as, ^a Parvi ^a ducitur probitas, Honesty is reckoned little worth. ^a Maximi ^a penditur nobilitas, Nobleness of birth is very much regarded.

Verbs of accusing, condemning, warning, punishing, quitting or assailing, will have a Genitive case, of the crime, or of the cause, or of the thing that one is accused, condemned, or warned of: or else an Ablative case most commonly without a preposition: as, Hic ^a furti ^a se ^a alligat, vel ^b furto. Ad-

monuit

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onuit me ^b errati, vel ^{bb} errato. ^b De Pecuniis sepe-
nalis ^a damnatus est.

Satago, misereor, miseresco, require a *Genitive case*:
^b Rerum suarum ^a satagit. ^a Misere ^b mei Deus.

Reminiscor, obliviscor, recordor, and memini, will
have a *Genitive*, or an *Accusative case*: as, ^a Remi-
scor ^b historiae. ^a Obliviscor ^b carminis. ^a Recordor
pueritiana. ^a Obliviscor ^b lectionem. ^a Memini ^b tui,
or ^{bb} te, *I remember thee*. ^a Memini ^b de te, *I*
think of thee. ^a Egeo, or ^a indigeo ^b tui, vel ^{bb} te, *I*
have need of thee. ^a Potior ^b urbis, *I conquer the*
city. ^a Potior ^b voto, *I obtain my desire*.

The Dative case.

A *LI* manner of verbs put acquisitively, that is
to say, with these tokens *to* or *for* after them,
will have a *dative case*: as, Non ^b omnibus ^a dormio,
I sleep not to all men. ^b Huic ^a habeo, non ^b tibi, *I*
have it for this man, and not for thee.
To this rule do also belong *Verbs betokening to*
cost, or dispend: as, Commodo, incommodo, noceo.

Compare: as, Comparo, compono, confero,
Give or restore: as, Dono, reddo, refero.
Promise or to pay: as, Promitto, polliceor, solve.
Command or shew: as, Impero, indico, monstro.
Trust: as, Fido, confido, fidem habeo. (no.
Obey or to be against: as, Obedio, adolor, repug-
Threaten or to be angry with: as, Minor, in-
dignor, irascor.

Also Sum with his compounds, except Possum,
also Verbs compounded with Satis, bene, and male,
Satisfacio, benefacio, malefacio. Finally certain
verbs compound with these *Prepositions*, Præ, ad,
in, sub, ante, post, ob, in, and inter, will have a
dative case: as, Præluceo, adjaceo, condono, sub-
oleo,

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oleo, antesto, posthabeo, objicio, insuko, interfero.

This verb *Sum*, *es*, *hui*, may sometimes be for *habeo*, and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the nominative case, shall be put in the dative, and the word that seemeth to be the accusative case, shall be the nominative: as, *mihi mater*, I have a mother. Non *est mihi argentum*, I have no money. But if *Sum* be the infinitive mood, this nominative shall be turned into the accusative: as, *Scio tibi non esse argentum*, I know thou hast no money.

Also when *Sum* hath after him a Nominative case, and a Dative, the word that is the Nominative case may be also the Dative: So that *Sum* may in such manner of speaking be construed with a double Dative case: as, *Sum tibi praesidio*, I am to thee a safeguard. *Hæc res est mihi voluptati*, This thing is to me a pleasure.

And not only *Sum*, but also many other verbs may in such manner of speaking have a double Dative case, one of the person, and another of the thing: as, *Do tibi vestem pignori*, I do thee a pledge. *Verbo tibi vitio*, I do thee a fault. *Hoc tibi tibi laudi ducis*, This is to thee a pleasure.

The Accusative case.

Verbs transitives are all such as have after them an Accusative case of the doer or sufferer, whether they be active, commone, or dependent: as, *Ubi promptos facit*, I do thee a favour. *Femina iudicantur viros*, I do thee a favour. *Largitur pecuniam*, I do thee a favour.

Also verbs neuters may have an Accusative case of their own signification: as, *Endymionis dormis*, I do thee a favour. *Gaudeo gaudium*, I do thee a favour. *Vivo vitam*, I do thee a favour.

Verbs of asking, teaching and arraying, have two Accusative cases, one of the sufferer, and another of the thing: as, *Rogo te pecuniam*, I do thee a favour. *Docceo te literas*, I do thee a favour. *Quod te iamdudum hortor*, I do thee a favour. *Exuo me gladium*, I do thee a favour.

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The Ablative case.

All verbs require an Ablative case of the instrument, put with this sign *with* before it, or of the cause, or of the manner of doing: as, ^a Fern-
eum ^b gladio. ^a Taceo ^b metu. Summa ^b eloquentia
causam ^a egit.

The word of price is put after verbs in the Ablative case: as, ^a Vendidi ^b auro. ^a Emptus sum ^b argento. Except these genitives when they be put alone without Substantives: Tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantivis, quantilibet, quanticunque: as, ^a Quanti ^b mercatus es hunc equum? Certe ^b pluris quam ^a vellem. Saying that after verbs of price we shall always use these adverbs, Carius, vilius, melius, and pejus instead of their casualls.

Verbs of plenty or scarceness, filling, emptying, loading or unloading, will have an ablative case: as, ^a Affluis ^b opibus. ^a Cares ^b virtute. ^a Expleo te ^b fabulis. ^a Spoliavit me ^b bonis omnibus. ^a Oneras stomachum ^b cibo. ^a Levabo te hoc ^b onere. ^a Lilietioise Utor, fungor, fruor, potior, lator, gaudeo, dignor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, prosequor, impertio, impertior.

Verbs that betoken receiving or distance, or taking away, will have an Ablative case, with a, ab, e, ex, or de: as, ^a Accepit literas ^b a Petro. ^a Audi-
vi ^b ex nuncio. Longe ^a distat ^b a nobis. ^a Eripui te ^b e malis. And this ablative after verbs of taking away may be turned into a dative: as, ^a Subtraxit ^b mihi cingulum. ^a Eripuit ^b illi vitam.

Verbs of comparing or exceeding, may have an Ablative case of the word that signifieth the measure of exceeding: as, ^a Praefero hunc multis ^b gradibus, I prefer this man by many degrees. ^b Paulo intervallo illum ^a superat, He is beyond the other but a little space.

An Introduction of the

A Noun, or a Pronoun Substantive, joined with a Participle, expressed or understood, and having none other word whereof it may be governed it shall be put in the Ablative case absolute: as, *Rege^s veniente*, hostes fugerunt, *The King coming the enemies fled.* *Me^b duce vinces*, *I being Captain, thou shalt overcome.*

And it may be resolved by any of these words *dum, quum, quando, si, quanquam, postquam*: as, *Rege^s veniente*; *id est*, *Dum veniret Rex.* *Me^b duce*; *id est*, *Si ego dux fuero.*

Constructions of Passives.

A Verb Passive will have after him an Ablative case with a preposition, or sometime a Dative of the doer: as, *Virgilius^s legitur^b a me.* *Tibi fama^s petatur.* And the same Ablative or Dative, shall be the Nominative case to the Verb if it be made by the active: as, *Ego^s lego Virgilium.* *Petas^s tu famam.*

Gerunds.

Gerunds and Supines, will have such cases as the Verbs that they come of: as, *Otiū^s scribendi^b literas.* *Ad^s consulendum^b tibi.* *Audium^s poetas.*

When the English of the Infinitive Word cometh after any of these Nouns Substantives, *Studium, causa, tempus, gratia, otium, occasio, libido, spes, opportunitas, voluntas, modus, ratio, gessus, satietas, potestas, licentia, consuetudo, consilium, vis, norma, amor, cupido, locus*, and others like, if the verb should be of the active voice, it shall be made by the Gerund in *di*. And the same Gerund in *di*, is used also after certain adjectives: as, *Cupidus^s visendi.* *Certus^s eundi.* *Peritus^s jaculandi.* *Gnarus^s bellandi.*

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When ye have an english of the participle of the present tense, with this sign of *o* coming after a noun adjective, it shall in latin making be put in the gerund in do: as, Defessus lum^b ambulando, I am weary of walking.

Also the english of the participle of the present tense coming without a substantive, with this sign of *o* by, before him, shall in Latin making be put in the gerund in do: as, Cæsar, ^bdando, sublvando, ^bignoscendo, gloriam ^aadeptus est: In apparando totum hunc ^aconsumunt diem ^aand the same gerund in do is used either with a preposition, or with one of these prepositions, A, ab, de, e, ex, cum, in, pro: as, Deterrent ^bbibendo, ^aAb ^bamando. Cogitat ^ade ^bedendo. Ratio bene scribendi ^acum ^bloquendo conjuncta est.

The English of the Infinitive mood, coming after a reason, and shewing the cause of a reason, may be put in the gerund in dum: as, Dies ^bhi ut satis sit ^aad ^bagendum, vereor: I fear at a whole day will not be enough for me to do a business.

The gerund in dum is used after one of these prepositions, Ad, ob, propter, inter, ante: as, ^aAd capiendum hostes. ^aOb (vel ^apropter) ^bredime: ^aIn captivos. ^aInter ^bcoenandum. ^aAnte ^bdamna: ^a

And when ye have this english *must* or *ought* in reason, where it seemeth to be made by *th* oportet, it may be put in the gerund in dum, with this verb est set impersonally: and then the word that seemeth in the English to be the Infinitive case, shall be put in the dative: as, ^aAd agendum est ^bmibi, I must go hence.

The Construction of the

Supines.

The first Supine hath his active significati-
on, and is put after Verbs and Participles that
betoken moving to a place: as, ^a Eo ^b cubitum
^a Spectatum ^a admissi, risum teneatis amici?

The latter Supine hath his passive significati-
on, and is put after Nouns & Adjectives: as, Dignus
indignus, turpis, foedus, proclivis, facilis, odiosus, mi-
bilis, optimus, and such like. And the same Supine
may also be turned into the Infinitive
Passive: as it may be indifferently said in La-
tin, ^a Facile ^b factu, or ^a Facile ^b fieri, ^a Casse to
done. ^a Turpe ^b dictu, or ^a Turpe ^b dici. Unhous
to be spoken.

The Time.

Nouns that betoken part of Time, be common-
ly put in the Ablative case: as, ^a Nocte ^b
^a Nilas. ^b Luce ^a dormis. But Nouns that betoken con-
tinual term of time, without ceasing or intermis-
sion, be commonly used in the Accusative case: as
^a Sexaginta annos ^a natus. ^b Hyemem totam ^a stertis.

Space of Place.

Nouns that betoken space between place and
place be commonly put in the accusative case:
as, ^a Pedem hinc ne ^a discefferis, Go not thus
foot from this place.

A Place.

Nouns Appellatives, or names of great
places, be put with a preposition, if they follow
a Verb that significeth in a place, to a place, from
a place, or by a place: as, ^a Vivo ^b in Anglia. ^a Vi-
^a per Galliam ^b in Italiam. ^a Proficiscor ^b ex urbe.
In a place, or at a place, if the place be a proper

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name of the first or second declension, and the singular number, it shall be put in the Genitive case:

as, ^a Vixit ^b Londini. ^a Studuit ^b Oxoniæ.

And these nouns, Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, be likewise used: as, ^a Procumbit ^b humi bos. ^b Militiæ ^a enutritus est. ^b Domi ^{bb} bellique otiosi ^a vivitis.

But if the place be of the third declension, or the plural number, it shall be put in the dative, or in the ablative case: as, ^a Militavit ^b Carthagini, or ^b Carthagine. ^b Athenis ^a natus est. Likewise we say, ^b Ruri, or ^{bb} Rure ^a educatus est.

To a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the accusative case without a preposition: as, ^a Eo ^b Romam. Likewise, ^a Confero me ^b domum. ^a Recipio me ^b rus.

From a place, or by a place, if the place be a proper name, it shall be put in the ablative case without a preposition: as, ^a Discessit ^b Londino. ^a Profectus est ^b Londino (vel per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. Domus and Rus be likewise used: as, ^a Abiit ^b domo. ^b Rure ^a reversus est.

Impersonals.

A Verb Impersonal hath no Dominative case before him, and this word it or there is commonly his sign: as, Decet, It becometh. ^a Oportet ^b aliquem esse, There must be some body. But if he hath neither of these words before him, then the word that seemeth to be the Dominative case, shall be such case as the verb Impersonal will have after him: as, ^b Me ^a oportet, I must. ^b Tibi ^a licet, Thou mayest.

Interest, refert, and est for interest, require a genitive case of all casual words, except mea, tua, sua, nostra, vestra, and cuja, the Ablative cases of the

The Construction of the

pronouns possessives: as, ^a Interest ^b omnium recte agere. ^a Tuâ ^a refert teipsum nôsse.

Certain Impersonals require a dative case: as, Libet, licet, patet, liquet, constat, placet, expedit, prodest, sufficit, vacat, accidit, convenit, contingit, and other like. Some will have an accusative case only: as, delectat, decet, juvat, oportet. Some besides the accusative case will have also a genitive: as, ^a Nostri ^b nosmet ^a poenitet. ^a Me ^{bb} civitatis ^a excedit. ^a Pudet ^b me ^{bb} negligentia. ^a Miseret ^b me ^{bb} tui. ^a ^{bb} illorum ^a misereſcit.

Verbs Impersonals of the passive voice, being formed of neuters, do govern such cases as the verbs neuters which they come of: as, ^a Parcamus ^b sumptui, Let cost be spared. Because we say, ^a Parcamus ^b pecunie, Let us spare cost.

A verb Impersonal of the passive voice, hath like case as other verbs passives have: as, ^a Beneſit multis ^b a principe. Yet many times the case is not expressed, but understood; as, Maximâ vi ^a conſtitur, ^b ſubaudi, ^b ab illis.

When a deed is signified to be done of many, the verb being a verb neuter, we may well change the verb neuter into the impersonal in tur: as, ^a In ignem poſita eſt, ^a fietur.

A Participle

Participles govern such cases as the verbs that they come of: as, ^a Fructurus ^b amicis. ^a Conſulens ^b tibi. ^a Diligendus ^b ab omnibus.

Here note, that participles may four manner of ways be changed into nouns. The first is, when the voice of a participle is construed with another case than the verb that it cometh of: as, ^a Appetens ^b vini, Craving of wine.

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The second when it is compounded with a preposition, which the verb that it cometh of cannot be compounded withal: as, *Indoctus*, *Innocens*.

The third, when it formeth all the degrees of comparison: as, *Amans*, *amantior*, *amantissimus*. *Doctus*, *doctior*, *doctissimus*.

The fourth when it hath no respect, nor express difference of time: as, *Homo laudatus*, A man laudable. *Puer amandus*, *id est*, amari dignus, A child worthy to be loved. And all these are properly called nouns participials.

Participles when they be changed into nouns require a Genitive case: as, *Fugitans* ^b *litium*. *Indoctus* ^b *pilæ*. *Cupientissimus* ^b *tui*. *Lactis* ^b *abundans*.

These participial voices, *perosus*, *exosus*, *pertæsus*, have alwayes the active signification, when they govern an accusative case: as, *Exosus* ^b *sævitiæ*, Hating cruelty. *Vitam* ^b *pertæsus*, weary of life.

The Adverb.

Adverbs of quantity, time and place, do require a Genitive case: as, *Multum* ^b *lucris*. *Tunc* ^b *temporis*. *Ubique* ^b *gentium*.

Certain adverbs will have a Dative case, like the nouns that they come of: as, *Venit* ^b *obviam illi*. *Canit* ^b *similiter* ^b *hæc*.

These datives be used adverbially, *Tempori*, *vesperi*: as, *Tempori surgendum*. *Vesperi cubandum*. *Luci laborandum*.

Certain adverbs will have an accusative case of the Preposition that they come of: as, *Propius* ^b *urbem*. *Proximè* ^b *castra*.

Where note that Prepositions, when they be set without a case, or else do form the degrees of comparison, be changed into Adverbs.

The Construction of the, &c

The Conjunction.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, and these four, Quam, nisi, præterquam, an, couple like cases: as, ^a Xenophon & ^b Plato fuerunt æquales. And sometimes they be put between diverse cases: as, ^a Studui ^b Romæ & ^{bb} Athenis. Est ^a liber ^b meus & ^{bb} fratris. ^a Emi fundum centum ^b nummis & ^{bb} pluris.

Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives most commonly join like moods and tenses together: as, ^a Petrus & Johannes ^b precabantur & ^{bb} docebant. And sometimes diverse tenses: as, Et ^b habetur & ^{bb} referetur tibi à me ^a gratia.

The Preposition.

Sometimes this preposition In is not expressed, but understood, and the casual word nevertheless put in the Ablative case: as, Habeo te ^b loco parentis: id est, ^a in ^b loco.

A verb compounded, sometimes requireth the case of the preposition that he is compounded withal: as, ^a Exeo ^b domo. ^a Prætereo ^b te in salutatum. ^a Adeo ^b templum.

The Interjection.

Certain Interjections require a nominative case: as, ^a O felix ^b dies hominis. Certain a Dative: as, ^a Hei ^b mihi. Certain an Accusative: as, ^a Heu ^b stirpem inuisam. Certain a vocative: as, ^a Proh sancte ^b Jupiter. And the same Proh will have an Accusative case: as, ^a Proh Deum atque hominum ^b scelerem.

F I N I S.

GUILIELMI LILI

ad suos Discipulos monita Pædagogica,
seu *Carmen de Moribus.*

Qui mihi discipulus Puer es, cupis atque doceri,
Huc ades, hæc animo concipe dicta tuo.
Manè citus lectum fuge, mollem discute somnum;
Templa petas supplex, & venerare Deum.
Mentem in primis facies sit lota manisque;
Sint nitida vestes, comptaque cesaries.
Fugiam fugiens, cum te schola nostra vocarit,
Adhuc nulla pigra sit tibi causa moræ.
Præceptorem cum videris, ore saluta,
Et condiscipulos ordine quosque tuos.
quoque fac sedeas, ubi te sedisse iubemus;
Inque loco, nisi sis iussus abire, mane.
magis ut quisque est doctrinæ munere clarus,
Sic magis is clara sede locandus erit.
alpellum, calami, atramentum, charta, libelli,
Sint semper studiis arma parata tuis.
quid dictabo, scribes; at singula rectè:
Nec macula, aut scriptis menda sit ulla tuis.
id tua nec laceris dictata aut carmina chartis
Mandes, quæ libris inseruisse decet.
pe recognoscas tibi lecta, animoque revolvās;
Si dubites, nunc hos consule, nunc alios.
qui dubitat, qui sæpe rogat, mea dicta tenebit;
Is, qui nil dubitat, nil capit inde boni.
scie puer quæso, noli dediscere quicquam,
Nè mens te inimulet conscia delicta.
sque animo attentus: quid enim docuisse juvabit,
Si mea non firmo pectore verba premas?
il tam difficile est, quod non solertia vincat:
Invigila, & parata est gloria militiæ.
am veluti flores tellus nec semina profert,
Ni sit continuo victa labore manūs:
ic puer, ingenium si non exercitet, ipsum
Tempus & amittit, spem simul ingenii.
est etiam semper lex in sermone tenenda,
Nè nos offendat improba garrulitas.
incumbens studio, submissa voce loquēris;
Nobis dum reddis, voce canorus eris.
et quæcumque mihi reddis, discantur ad unguem
Singula & abjecto verbula redde libro.
Nec verbum quisquam dicturo suggerat ullum;
Quod puero exitium non mediocriter parit.

CARMEN DE MORIBUS.

Si quicquam rogitō, sic respondere studebis,
 Ut laudem dictis & mereare decus.
 Non linguā celeri nimis, aut laudabere tardā;
 Est virtus medium, quod tenuisse iuvat.
 Et quoties loqueris, memor esto loquare Latinā;
 Et veluti scopulos barbara verba fuge.
 Præterea socios, quoties te cunque rogabunt,
 Instrue; & ignaros ad mea vota trahere.
 Qui docet indoctos, licet indoctissimus esset,
 Ipse brevi reliquis doctior esse queat.
 Sed tu nec stolidos imitabere Grammaticastros,
 Ingens Romani dedecus eloquii:
 Quorum tam fatuus nemo, aut tam barbarus ore est.
 Quem non autorem barbara turba probet.
 Grammaticas rectè si vis cognoscere leges,
 Discere si cupias cultius ore loqui;
 Addiscas veterum clarissima scripta virorum,
 Et quos autores turba Latina docet:
 Nunc te Virgilius, nunc ipse Tèrentius optat,
 Nunc simul amplecti te Ciceronis opus;
 Quos qui non didicit, nil præter somnia vidit,
 Certat & in tenebris vivere Cimmeriis.
 Sunt quos delectat (Studio virtutis honestæ
 Posthabito) nugis tempora conferere:
 Sunt quibus est cordi, manibus, pedibusve sodales,
 Aut alio quovis sollicitare modo:
 Est alius, qui se dum clarum sanguine jactet,
 Insulso reliquis improbat ore genus.
 Te tam prava sequi nolim vestigia morum;
 Nè tandem factis præmia digna feras.
 Nil dabis aut vèdes, nil permutabis emésive,
 Ex damno alterius commoda nulla feres.
 Insuper & nummos, irritamenta malorum,
 Mitte aliis; puerum nil nisi pura decent.
 Clamor, rixa, joci, mendacia, furta, cachinni,
 Sint procul à vobis; Martis & arma procul.
 Nil penitus dices, quod turpe, aut non sit honestum.
 Est vitæ, ac pariter janua lingua necis.
 Ingens crede nefas cuiquam maledicta referre,
 Jurare aut magni numina sacra Dei.
 De nique servabis res omnes, atque libellos,
 Et tecum quoties sique rediique feres.
 Effuge vel causas, faciunt quæcunque nocentem:
 In quibus & nobis displicuisse poter.



F I N I S.